WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE RECENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines

all kinds sold lower at Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Fifth street, than any other place in the city.

The Rink.

The ice at the Rink is in beautiful order to-day a light sprinkling put on during last night's frost having made it as smooth as a mirror. Skaters should take advantage of every hour that the Rink is open, as the season cannot last very much longer. To-night, in addition to the attractions of fine ice and a splendid music of the Great Western Band, Barney's Fat Boy will take his second lesson on skates, Mr. Curtis will exhibit his beautiful and difficult movements and several interesting races will come off.

Trunks, Trunks.

John Bell, No. 45 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Best Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel P. Dinan, 79 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Another severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Montreal about midnight Wednesday night, the most violent felt there of late years.

A Toronto dispatch of Wednesday says: Major Holmes, formerly an officer in the rebel army, died at the Rossen House to-day. The railroad lines are blockaded in every direction. No mails received since Monday.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature has passed a resolution indorsing the action of Congress on the impeachment question.

Impeachment is all the rage just now. Resolutions impeaching Canal Commissioner Dorn were reported to the New York Assembly yesterday morning.

The New York Constitutional Convention voted yesterday to submit the question of negro suffrage separately at the election on the new constitution.

The validity of Governor Bullock's veto of the bill repealing the State constabulary law has been affirmed by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Yesterday morning the four story brick dwelling of E. Wilson, No. 306 Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, was burned out. Loss $15,000; insured for $6,000.

A fire in Fairburg, Livingston county, Illinois, on Saturday night, destroyed nineteen buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss estimated at $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $18,000.

A resolution has been adopted in the Iowa Legislature, instructing the Iowa Congressional delegation to urge the removal of the national capital to some point in the West. The Senate adopted resolutions in favor of impeachment by a vote of thirty-five to ten.

The large laboratory of Gordon Brothers, on Calvert street, Cincinnati, was entirely consumed by fire Wednesday night. Loss fifty thousand. Insurance, one thousand, in Cincinnati companies. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

A Havana special says it is reported that the German mercantile house of Kobbe, Luting & Co., Matanzas, are acting as the agents of strong London bankers, in securing a treaty loan to the Spanish Government of twenty millions for account of the Island of Cuba, the loan to be secured by a lien on the revenues of the Island.

The Governor of Newfoundland, in his address to the Legislature, having intimated that the question of confederation should come up for consideration, a large meeting was held at St. Johns, and resolutions passed deprecating the intention of the government to introduce the subject. Subsequent action in the Legislature showed a majority of members unfavorable to any steps being taken in the matter of confederation.

A very important insurance case is now progressing in the Circuit Court in St. Louis. It is the case of Marshall & Kilpatrick vs. Thames Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, for $5,000 damages, growing out of the burning of the steamer Magnolia in that city in 1866. The defense is that the boat was set on fire by or through connivance of the owner. The case involves one million dollars in Cincinnati companies, fifteen thousand dollars in St. Louis, and fifty thousand dollars in foreign companies represented here.

A private telegram from Raleigh, North Carolina, dated Wednesday night, states that the State Convention which assembled there that day was very harmonious, and amid much enthusiasm nominated Holden for Governor, General Grant for President, and Ben. Wade for Vice President.

Buenos Ayres correspondence of January 13th says: Major General Asboth, American Minister, resident here, is lying very ill, and certainly cannot survive many days. He has long been an invalid and a great sufferer. Some of the chief judges and lawyers, and many of the principal merchants of the city, have been victims of the cholera. The pestilence carried off in Buenos Ayres in forty days five thousand persons. All work is suspended, and those who depend for food upon their daily labor are suffering. Carts enough to convey the dead cannot be found, nor men to dig graves. The churches have been taken for hospitals, and many who are unable to be conveyed to them die alone in their houses.

In the New York Assembly, last night, a resolution was adopted ordering inquiry into the alleged unlawful seizure by officers of the Metropolitan Police in New York of the roll call of the Johnson Club.

A defalcation of $40,000 to $50,000 has been discovered in the North Providence Bank, Pawtucket, R. I. The cashier and one of the directors are understood to be involved.

Advices from St. Domingo state that a commission had been sent to Curacoa to receive President Baez. Up to the 19th of February there had been one hundred and sixty deaths from cholera in St. Domingo.

CINCINNATI.

A Murderer Attempts Suicide---Fire---Kentucky Republican Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Patrick Ross, who some eight years ago murdered a lady of Ranskin, Ireland, for her property, and for which the British Government offered $750 reward, who was arrested and committed to jail in this city a few days ago. To-day he attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a case knife. He is in a critical condition and will probably die.

A fire this morning destroyed the chemical works of Gordon & Co., on Culver street, near Fifth. Loss sixty thousand dollars; insurance on building and stock $20,000.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention met at Frankfort this morning. R. F. Baker, of Campbell county, was temporary Chairman. Delegates representing seventy-three counties were present. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported John A. Prall, President, with one Vice President from each Congressional District. Resolutions were passed choosing Gen. Grant for President and Gen. Speed, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

HAVANA

Late Mexican News---Rumor of an Attempt to Assassinate Juarez.

HAVANA, February 27.—Among the passengers on the steamer Georgia, which arrived today from Vera Cruz, are Gen. Sturm and suit, Colonel Prondfoot, commander of the American Legion in Mexico, and Mr. Alexandre, of the Vera Cruz and New York Mail Steamship Line.

The Georgia brings a rumor that a telegram was received in Vera Cruz stating that two Mexicans from Havana had made an attempt to assassinate President Juarez and rob the treasury. There was no opportunity of ascertaining what foundation there might be for this rumor before the steamer left Vera Cruz.

It is reported the Mexican Treasury was buying in English and Spanish claims, but ignoring American demands, though those proceedings were against the will of Romero, who was powerless to prevent them.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Columbia River Open---Cold Weather---Cattle Disease in Oregon---A Vessel Wrecked---Fire at Lewiston, Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Late Northern Coast advices state that navigation of the Columbia river is open. The winter was the severest since 1843; at Camp Harvey during January the thermometer ranged from twelve to twenty-eight degrees below zero.

Great numbers of sheep, horses, and cattle are dying from disease in Oregon.

The Indians report the wreck of a vessel near Tillamook Bay, name unknown.

A fire in Lewiston, Idaho, on February 21, destroyed a row of buildings. A number of houses were demolished to prevent the spread of fire.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1868. NO. 143.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

ACT REGULATING RAILROADS.

Steamship Line to Liberia Project.

Appropriation Bill in House.

House Committee on Free Railroad Conference.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Coleman introduced a supplement to the act regulating railroads, fixing the time for holding stockholder's meetings.

On motion of Mr. Errett, the act repealing the act creating criminal courts in Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill was postponed.

Mr. Hickman's House joint resolution for a steamship line to Liberia passed finally.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing two additional Notaries in Allegheny county.

Incorporating Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Railway Company.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny river, between Pittsburgh and Duquesne borough.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole day was occupied in discussing the appropriation bill without finishing it. The appropriations this year will amount to four millions of dollars.

Free Railroad Conference.

Messrs. Wilson, Watt and Westbrook were appointed on the House Free Railroad Conference Committee.

Pittsburghers at Harrisburg---Consolidation and Anti-Consolidation---People's Passenger Railway Company---Amendments to Bill for Damages Sustained by Geo. W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech---Its Probable Defeat---Railroad Bill for Border Counties---Discussion of Impeachment in Senate---McConaughey's, White's and Landon's Speeches---Senator Wallace's Negro Substitute---General Railroad Bill Regulating Damages.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 26, 1868.

Pittsburgh is largely represented here this week. Twenty-two arrivals at the "Lochiel" from the "Iron City" last night. Committees *"for Consolidation"* and *"against Consolidation."* Parties in favor of additional Passenger Railways and parties opposed to any more such improvements are all here in force, and each party bent on accomplishing the object for which they have been sent. The Consolidation force insist upon the law of last session remaining as it is, which, according to the provision of the same, resulted in annexing the district between the rivers to the city. The Anti-Consolidation Representatives contend that the object aimed at by the friends of Consolidation failed at the election last fall—Allegheny City and the boroughs and townships South and North of the rivers refusing to become a part and parcel of the city of Pittsburgh, and therefore it is unfair and unjust to hold the citizens of the five townships and boroughs between the rivers against their own will expressed at the ballot box, as a part of the city. Both parties have their friends in the House and Senate and amongst the delegation from Allegheny county.

There appears to be no doubt, since the action of the City Councils in relation to the same, on yesterday, that the bill incorporating the "People's Passenger Railway Company" to build a Street Railroad from the Custom House along Smithfield street to Liberty, thence east past the Union Depot, and thence to East Liberty, will pass the House. The friends of the bill intend to amend it so as to compel the Company to build the road within a year from the passage of the act. This will dispose of the charge that is made against its passage, on the ground that the Company never intend to build the road, and only want the charter to sell it out.

I referred in my letter yesterday, to the bill relative to the claims of Geo. W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, for damages in consequence of the abandonment of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine and pay the claims. It came up in the House this morning on second reading, when Mr. Mann from Potter, moved to amend by limiting the amount to $10,000. Mr. Ford contended that that was too small, and that the amount claimed was fixed at $50 000 he would vote for it. Mr. Ford subsequently moved to amend so as to limit the amount to $30,000, which was not agreed to, and Mr. Mann's amendment was also rejected. Mr. Mann moved to amend by adding the Attorney General to the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the purpose of examining and passing upon the claim, which was also rejected. This bill may be disposing of such claims. The Supreme Court, I am informed, has decided that there is no liability either on the part of the State or on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for such claims, hence the presentation of this bill to the Legislature. If this is passed, other claims of a similar character will come up and the money drawn from the pockets of the poor, will be taken to pay claims that have no foundation either in moral or legal obligation. Five hundred thousand dollars will not satisfy such claimants as will be knocking at the do-or of the State Treasury, if this bill becomes a law. If the hour of adjournment had not arrived last evening I think it would have received its death blow by a very decided vote.

There is another bill before the present Legislature providing for the payment of damages sustained by the citizens of Adams, York, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and Bradford counties, during the war. This is the second edition of the Chambersburg bill. The Legislature first gave Chambersburgh one hundred thousand dollars as a gratuity—a donation—and that was right. But then the next year the people of that county elected Mr. McClure and Mr. Shearer, two of the members from the district, for the express purpose of getting a bill through the Legislature recognizing the right of the State to pay for such damages and appropriating two hundred thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for that purpose. Your correspondent opposed that bill then, as well as the following year; but although it was defeated in 1865 it was passed in 1866, and five hundred thousand dollars were paid out of the State Treasury to the people of Chambersburg, making six hundred thousand dollars which the people of the State paid to the sufferers of that town. I was predicted then that if that bill passed similar bills would be presented from other localities. Last year the members from Franklin secured the passage through the House of a bill similar to the one now presented, but it failed in the Senate. This bill provides for $500,000 to be paid to the citizens of the said counties upon the examination and adjudication of their claims by a commission appointed for the purpose. The amount will be followed each year by a bill from some locality for $500,000 for damages sustained by body during the war. The poor, disconsolate widow and fatherless children, who have been made so by the casualties of war, will be the last to be paid, I presume. The whole thing was wrong from the beginning. It was a stretch of power and authority for the Legislature to vote away the people's money in that manner. Representatives are not elected for the purpose of distributing money collected from the poor as well as the rich in the shape of taxes, even for charitable purposes; much less are they elected as plundering agents to take money out of the State Treasury into the pockets of men with their tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars in cases where there is neither moral nor legal obligations resting upon the Commonwealth to pay such claims. The time has come when this question of appropriating the money out of the State Treasury in such cases must be met and settled.

Last night the Senate and House halls were both crowded to their utmost capacity to hear the debates on the impeachment question in the Senate, and Hickman's resolutions in the House. McConaughy, (Rep.) from Adams, made the opening speech in the Senate. He is a very gentlemanly man and a good, fair speaker. His points were well taken and his conclusions logical. He was followed by Davis, from Berks, (not Jeff., although in appearance he is very like him, and in utterance you would not tell the one from the other,) whom I can speak without prejudice, and if so, I must say his speech was the tamest thing I ever heard. He was followed by Senator White, (Rep.) from Indiana, who discarded all political buncombe and confined himself to the question. His argument was pointed and clear—he did not allow himself to run out and drag in side issues, but kept his eye on the central idea, and brought all his arguments to bear on that point. His position was that the President was bound to execute the laws passed by Congress in pursuance and in accordance with the Constitution—that he had no power to veto laws granted him by the Constitution in that it provided that he might exercise the veto power when, in his judgment, the law passed by Congress was unconstitutional, and when he had done that and returned such a bill to the House in which it originated, and gives his reasons for vetoing it, and two-thirds of Congress had passed it over such veto; then all the President had to do was to execute it, no matter whether he believed it to be constitutional or not, and that, if he refused to do so and resisted its binding force as a law—until it should be set aside by the Supreme Court—he would be guilty of a high crime for which he ought to be impeached. He also contended that in the particular case of impeachment that it was no matter whether President Johnson had appointed him Secretary of War or not, the fact remained that he had virtually done so, at least he had recognized and treated him as such, and therefore, if proposition which would take from the bondholder absolute power to insist on the letter of the bond.

Mr. SHERMAN disclaimed any intention to commit any other member of the Committee to his views.

The Senate passed the joint resolution to provide for the issue of clothing to soldiers and others to replace clothing destroyed to prevent contagion.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took up the joint resolution directing that certain moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States as the proceeds of captured and abandoned property be covered by warrant into the treasury. The question was on the substitute of Mr. EDMUNDS, directing all such moneys received under color of acts of Congress to be covered into the treasury, with the interest that may have accrued; also, providing for punishment for neglect or refusal by fine and imprisonment. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered another amendment, providing that a sum of the proceeds not exceeding $100,000 be appropriated for the payment of necessary expenses for the collection and disposition of property by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in suits brought against him for his agency therein.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and STEWART opposed the amendment as placing too much discretion in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN and SHERMAN advocated it, Mr. EDMUNDS explaining that the Secretary of the Treasury was liable continually to suits brought against him or his agents on grounds of illegal seizures.

Mr. HOWE thought there should be a distinction made between suits brought against special agents. He would not admit that the Government should defend the latter in all cases. He thought the committee should give the names of such agents.

Mr. EDMUNDS—We can give them to you to-morrow.

Mr. HOWE further opposed the bill, when Mr. HENDRICKS said he would like to know something more about these suits before the bill was passed, and proposed adjournment, which, after debate, was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BGUTWELL, from the Committee to report articles of impeachment against President Johnson, offered a resolution permitting the Committee to report in print. Adopted.

Mr. WOODRIDGE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Mr. SPALDING'S bill declaring the meaning of the Internal revenue tax on railroad chairs and spikes to be a specific tax of five dollars per ton, which passed.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the Ohio by a railroad company on the same terms as provided for the bridge at Quincy, Illinois, which was passed.

Mr. DODGE reported a bill authorizing the building railroad bridges over the Ohio river above the mouth of Licking river.

The SPEAKER presented several communications, including resolutions of the South Carolina Convention, asking an appropriation of one million dollars for the purchase of land for freedmen, etc., and of the National Commercial Convention recently held in Boston on finance, taxation, etc., which were referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ELDRIDGE in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill.

After debate Mr. CHURCHILL'S amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of postoffice and court rooms in the city of New York, estimated to cost $5,542,930.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending the 22d February, were $5,479,944.

DOCUMENTS BURNED.

The recent burning of a building on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets destroyed a large amount of proofs and documents in Treasury cases, principally those from Savannah and Charleston.

THOMAS TO BE SUCCEEDED BY SLAIR.

It is understood that rejected Senator Thomas has recommended to the Maryland Legislature to appoint Montgomery Blair as his successor.

XLth CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of army officers in Tennessee against the passage of Mr. WILSON'S bill relative to commutation of pay. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the joint resolution relative to the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes. Passed.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill for the relief of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who may have instituted claims to public land under the homestead laws. Referred.

The Senate took up the bill permitting the Western Pacific Railroad to occupy a portion of Goat Island, in San Francisco Harbor, for a depot, and to construct a railroad thereon. Debated at some length and laid over.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to dissolve the Indian Peace Commission. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amended bill for funding the national debt.

Mr. SHERMAN said the House of Representatives was now considering the question of the best mode of lightening the burdens of taxation, and the Senate Finance Committee had been assiduously engaged in considering the best way of lightening the public debt, and have therefore reported the bill now before the Senate for action. In reporting it, he appealed to no political bias. The committee consider it above all things essential to preserve inviolate the public faith. We have no repudiators in our people. money sufficient to carry on the Government of the country, and redeem its obligations. In every community the mass of mankind depend on daily labor, and their people look to them in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

We have endeavored to reduce the rate of interest, and provide for the speedy resumption of specie payments. There are now three years of the first issue of 5-20 bonds falling due; on the second issue $129,423,800 falling due in 1869; and $182,300,950 in 1870. Of the 7.30s $480,000,000. The first question is now, are we prepared to redeem these bonds? It has already been made a political issue in the 5-20s. Some have contended, from Democratic and Republican sources alike, declarations have been made that these bonds shall be paid in greenbacks. Great masses of men have come to the same conclusion. It will be made the basis of a great political contest next fall, and is now the subject of more general discussion than any other. Two years ago this question should have been settled. He believed that a majority of this body would refer to his speech on this subject, made at a former session, and request his friend, the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Williams, to read it.

Mr. SHERMAN proceeded to justify and defend his action in withholding it from the immediate knowledge of the House.

The letter was read, as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW YORK,
February 28, 1868.

Maj. A. C. Richards, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have just been called on by Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, President of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with a request to look up five cans of nitro-glycerine which was shipped from abroad on account of the Company, with the interest that may have accrued; also, providing for punishment for neglect or refusal by fine and imprisonment. The amendment was agreed to.

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IMPEACHMENT!

THE ARTICLES COMPLETED.

Of What They Probably Consist.

The President's Relation to Congress.

He Will Not be Officially Recognized When on Trial.

Thomas's Suit Against Stanton.

Writ of Quo Warranto to be Applied For

Is There a Guy Fawkes Plot?

Large Amount of Nitro-Glycerine Missing.

Congress Notified and Capitol Examined.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1868.

The Impeachment Articles.

The Impeachment Committee got leave of the House to-day to print in advance the articles of impeachment, which they have drawn up, and which will be submitted to-morrow, so that the House may have copies at once for distribution and consideration. The Committee have declined to furnish any information of their doings, but enough has leaked out to show that the articles of impeachment will be in effect as follows:

First. Violation of the Constitution and Tenure of Office act, in removing Mr. Stanton.

Second. Attempt to induce Grant to violate said act, as shown by the Johnston and Grant correspondence.

Third. Alleged obstruction of the execution of the Reconstruction acts, by removing commanders of military districts, &c., &c.

Fourth. Attempt to bribe Sherman and Thomas, by offering them brevet nominations.

Suspending the President.

A few days ago it was quite certain that no attempt would be made to suspend the President while under trial for impeachment. The apprehension that the attempt would be made by Congress and resisted by the President, has caused much of the feverishness in the public mind. Now, however, it will not be under taken to formally suspend the President. It is said in Republican circles that from the moment he is formally impeached his position towards Congress is that of a prisoner towards the Judge and jury, and that they can have no legislative communication with him while the trial is in progress.

A Guy Fawkes Plot.

No little amusement was created in the House this afternoon by a dispach, which the Speaker submitted from the Chief of Police of this city, to the effect a large amount of nitro-glycerine was missing from a warehouse in New York city, which had been spirited away on a forged order. It was suggested that it had been shipped to Washington to carry out a Guy Fawkes plot to blow the capitol to pieces while Congress was in session. The police authorities have made an investigation of the capitol building, and at last accounts no nitro glycerine had been found.

A Sensation.

An extra was issued this evening stating that on the advice of Senators Trumbull and Fessenden, Mr. Stanton had decided to resign the War Office at once. An inquiry of that official elicited the reply that the story was groundless, that he neither proposed to be coaxed out nor kicked out.

Gen. Thomas's Suit.

The suit of Gen. Thomas against Secretary Stanton for false arrest and imprisonment, laying damages at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was duly docketed to-day in the Circuit Court of this District for trial. The legal documents in the case are elaborate, but are in the usual form.

That Quo Warranto.

As stated in last night's dispatches, the President yesterday directed that application be made for a *quo warranto* to require Stanton to answer, &c. Doubtless the papers have been filed with the District Court, but the President has not received notice of such filing.

To Western Associated Press.

STANTON SUED FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Mr. Merrick, as counsel for Adjutant General Thomas, has filed a declaration in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, bringing suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, laying damages at $150,000. Charge in brief, among other things, with contriving and wickedly, falsely and maliciously intending to hurt, injure and aggrieve said plaintiff without reasonable and probable cause.

WILL STANTON RESIGN?

The Counsel of General Thomas have decided to make application for a writ of *quo warranto* before the District Court, for Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department.

AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Thomas called at the War Department about 11 o'clock this morning, and received his private mails, but proceeded to nothing beyond repairing to the room of General Schriver, where he remained some time. The Secretary was in his room at the time, but no interview took place between him and Thomas.

WILL STANTON RESIGN?

Washington specials have a rumor that Stanton, at the persuasion of some Senators, has consented to resign, and will do so to-morrow.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The House Impeachment Committee met this morning, and had under consideration matters on which it is proposed to base articles of impeachment. Another meeting was held at three o'clock, and considerable progress made. The committee did not examine any witnesses during the day. This evening the sub-committee held a meeting, and nearly completed the preparation of the articles, which will probably be finished and submitted to the full committee to-morrow. It is expected they will be printed and the committee will then present them and report to the House during the afternoon.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

NEW YORK, February 27.—A Washington special says it is given out that there will be six articles of impeachment, as follows:

First, Declaring that the President had violated the constitution in making a removal while the Senate was in session.

Second. That he made this removal contrary to the tenure-of-office act.

Third. That he had appointed Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War, while there was another legal Secretary.

Fourth, that he had conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to obtain possession of the war office by military force.

Fifth, that he had conspired with or endeavored to get an officer of the army to disobey laws of his country, and enter into a conspiracy to get the legal Secretary of War out of office.

The sixth article has not been completed. The committee do not take up any act of the President prior to the removal of Stanton.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, February 27.—The members of the Convention and a large audience were addressed in the capitol to-night by Governor Pierpont, Judge Rivers and Hon. John M. Botts. Governor Pierpont addressed them on universal suffrage, and the advanced ideas of the Republican party. He denounced the University of Virginia as the hot bed from whence sprung the ideas that carried Virginia into the rebellion.

Judge Rives advocated property and educational qualifications for suffrage at some time in the future. He opposed the election of the petty officers of the State by the people. The State Conservative Convention denounced as destructive instead of conservative.

Mr. Botts said if the President had been impeached a year ago, there would be no necessity for a convention now. He advocated disfranchisement, and especially of the leaders of the secession movement.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 27.—The Convention last night adopted the tax ordinance as far as the fifteenth section. The balance was recommitted. A resolution was adopted thanking Congress for impeaching the President. To-day the bill of rights was under consideration. Sections were adopted prohibiting duelling, defining treason against the State, and prohibiting property in servants, and declaring the right of secession.

The tax ordinance was adopted as a whole, and a Committee appointed to carry it to Gen. Gillem.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—The Convention to-day adopted articles of the Constitution to number 91, when the disfranchising substitute for article 98 came up and elicited a hot debate. A substitute was finally tabled by a vote of 56 to 25. A majority of the colored members opposed the disfranchising substitute. A motion was made to expunge article 98, which defines the classes disfranchised in this State altogether. Pending debate, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings Unimportant.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

U. S. Court Houses in Illinois.

Fate of Presidential Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1868.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Legislative proceedings of Congress today were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman occupied most of the day with a speech in support of his funding bill, and the House disposed of an appropriation bill.

Acts Signed by the President.

The President to-day signed the following bills of western interest: An act extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

An act allowing preemption and title to certain islands in the Great Miami river.

An act to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, as heretofore constructed, a post road.

A joint resolution authorizing the Adjutant General to transmit, through the mails, free of postage, certain testimonials to soldiers.

New Court Houses.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, today appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for completing the United States court house at Springfield, Illinois, and fifty thousand dollars for a new court-house and postoffice building at Cairo, in that State.

Presidential Appointments.

Several Senators have said that no appointments of consequence will be acted on until the impeachment trial is ended. No case about which there is any controvery will be taken up. Cox goes over indefinitely. Also McClellan and Hubbell.

Tax on Railroad Spikes and Chairs.

In the House to-day, Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill explanatory of section 94 of the act to provide revenue, and it was considered and passed. It provides that the section shall be so construed as that the tax of five dollars per ton on railroad chairs and spikes shall be considered as specific duty of five dollars per ton on the manufactured article and *ad valorem* duty on iron or the manufactures.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

MILITARY ORDER.

Brevet Major General Geo. Sykes, Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Infantry, is ordered to report without delay to Major General Hancock, and take command of the Twentieth United States Infantry.

NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

The Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior sent a communication to the House on the subject of postoffice and court rooms in the city of New York, estimated to cost $5,542,930.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending the 22d February, were $5,479,944.

DOCUMENTS BURNED.

The recent burning of a building on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets destroyed a large amount of proofs and documents in Treasury cases, principally those from Savannah and Charleston.

THOMAS TO BE SUCCEEDED BY SLAIR.

It is understood that rejected Senator Thomas has recommended to the Maryland Legislature to appoint Montgomery Blair as his successor.

XLth CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of army officers in Tennessee against the passage of Mr. WILSON'S bill relative to commutation of pay. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the joint resolution relative to the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes. Passed.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill for the relief of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who may have instituted claims to public land under the homestead laws. Referred.

The Senate took up the bill permitting the Western Pacific Railroad to occupy a portion of Goat Island, in San Francisco Harbor, for a depot, and to construct a railroad thereon. Debated at some length and laid over.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to dissolve the Indian Peace Commission. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amended bill for funding the national debt.

Mr. SHERMAN said the House of Representatives was now considering the question of the best mode of lightening the burdens of taxation, and the Senate Finance Committee had been assiduously engaged in considering the best way of lightening the public debt, and have therefore reported the bill now before the Senate for action. In reporting it, he appealed to no political bias. The committee consider it above all things essential to preserve inviolate the public faith. We have no repudiators in our people. money sufficient to carry on the Government of the country, and redeem its obligations. In every community the mass of mankind depend on daily labor, and their people look to them in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

We have endeavored to reduce the rate of interest, and provide for the speedy resumption of specie payments. There are now three years of the first issue of 5-20 bonds falling due; on the second issue $129,423,800 falling due in 1869; and $182,300,950 in 1870. Of the 7.30s $480,000,000. The first question is now, are we prepared to redeem these bonds? It has already been made a political issue in the 5-20s. Some have contended, from Democratic and Republican sources alike, declarations have been made that these bonds shall be paid in greenbacks. Great masses of men have come to the same conclusion. It will be made the basis of a great political contest next fall, and is now the subject of more general discussion than any other. Two years ago this question should have been settled. He believed that a majority of this body would refer to his speech on this subject, made at a former session, and request his friend, the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Williams, to read it.

Mr. SHERMAN proceeded to justify and defend his action in withholding it from the immediate knowledge of the House.

The letter was read, as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW YORK,
February 28, 1868.

Maj. A. C. Richards, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have just been called on by Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, President of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with a request to look up five cans of nitro-glycerine which was shipped from abroad on account of the Company, with the interest that may have accrued; also, providing for punishment for neglect or refusal by fine and imprisonment. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered another amendment, providing that a sum of the proceeds not exceeding $100,000 be appropriated for the payment of necessary expenses for the collection and disposition of property by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in suits brought against him for his agency therein.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and STEWART opposed the amendment as placing too much discretion in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN and SHERMAN advocated it, Mr. EDMUNDS explaining that the Secretary of the Treasury was liable continually to suits brought against him or his agents on grounds of illegal seizures.

Mr. HOWE thought there should be a distinction made between suits brought against special agents. He would not admit that the Government should defend the latter in all cases. He thought the committee should give the names of such agents.

Mr. EDMUNDS—We can give them to you to-morrow.

Mr. HOWE further opposed the bill, when Mr. HENDRICKS said he would like to know something more about these suits before the bill was passed, and proposed adjournment, which, after debate, was carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BGUTWELL, from the Committee to report articles of impeachment against President Johnson, offered a resolution permitting the Committee to report in print. Adopted.

Mr. WOODRIDGE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Mr. SPALDING'S bill declaring the meaning of the Internal revenue tax on railroad chairs and spikes to be a specific tax of five dollars per ton, which passed.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the Ohio by a railroad company on the same terms as provided for the bridge at Quincy, Illinois, which was passed.

Mr. DODGE reported a bill authorizing the building railroad bridges over the Ohio river above the mouth of Licking river.

The SPEAKER presented several communications, including resolutions of the South Carolina Convention, asking an appropriation of one million dollars for the purchase of land for freedmen, etc., and of the National Commercial Convention recently held in Boston on finance, taxation, etc., which were referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ELDRIDGE in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill.

After debate Mr. CHURCHILL'S amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of postoffice and court rooms in the city of New York, estimated to cost $5,542,930.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending the 22d February,

IF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE money nerve, the most sensitive of all nerves, still continues quiet, with no prospect of being disturbed. Gold declined a shade again yesterday, and an assuring tone pervades financial circles; and this, too, with the early impeachment of the President conceded.

THE New York *Times* seems to think better of impeachment. On an examination of all the points, in every instance it comes to a conclusion adverse to the President. The article closes as follows:

The course he pursued was taken of his own will, without consultation with any friends on whom he depends for defense, without reference to the feelings or prejudices of Congress, and without regard for the peace and convenience of the country. These may be only errors of judgment, but they are serious errors nevertheless, and they militate strongly against an explanation which comes too late to modify Congress or to change its course.

IT is suggested that ANDREW JOHNSON has been reading the Confederate Constitution of late, and that he now labors under the impression that it is the one he should obey. At all events the tone of his conduct, and the tenor of his message in justification of it, is in almost exact accord with the rebel document. The particular clause of that instrument which MR. JOHNSON seems to have chosen for his guidance in as follows:

The principal officers in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, MAY BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MR. JOHNSON'S first plea in justification of his attempt to remove MR. STANTON, in violation of the Civil Tenure Law, is that he did not appoint MR. STANTON, and that he is the appointee of MR. LINCOLN. Now the language of that law is, that "the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, the Postmaster General and Attorney General shall continue in office *during the term of the President by whom they are appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice of the Senate.*" Although MR. LINCOLN is dead *his* Presidential "term" will not expire until the fourth of March next year. MR. JOHNSON is merely serving out that "term," and the attempted removal of MR. STANTON was clearly a violation of the law.

GEN. LORENZO THOMAS hovered in, around and about the War Department yesterday, as though he would very much like to do something and couldn't. The President is understood not to have relinquished the determination to get MR. STANTON out and Gen. THOMAS in, the Constitution, the law and Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. For the present his game seems to have been blocked at all points, and it is right to suppose that his mind will shortly be occupied with the question of his own impeachment. The articles on which he will be tried will probably be completed to-day and presented to the House of Representatives. It is understood that they will relate exclusively in the usurpation of power in connection with the attempted removal of MR. STANTON and appointment of Gen. THOMAS.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In these days of agitation and uncertainty regarding the political future of the country, no doubt many frequently recur in memory to the death of LINCOLN. When word came over the wires, startling and confounding all, even the most phlegmatic and habitually indifferent, with the announcement that the President had been stricken down by an assassin, the thought of the departed and the curiosity to know the circumstances of his murder, were almost overborne by the thought of his successor in office and the curiosity to know his character and his antecedents. Any one who possessed the vaguest information about the Vice President, was eagerly and respectfully listened to, while he told what he knew. While no one doubted that the country had sustained a great loss, every one was aware that one element in its estimate, must be the disposition and capabilities of the man destined by the Constitution to fill the place of the slain. How earnestly all tried to make out a case in favor of the accidental President; to think and to prove that he had been the victim of imposition, or of slander. With what satisfaction we heard the assurance that the Vice-President had been tricked into drinking spirits when he had sought for water—and then that he had not drank the spirits—that he had not been intoxicated—that he had not acted like a fool, or exposed himself and the nation to ridicule and disdain, on the occasion of his inauguration. The time came, however, when no elaborately constructed fictions, or fine-spun apologies could shield the accidental President from the general contempt. Who can ever forget or even now remember without shame that memorable "swinging around the circle?" The man occupying the highest official place known among men, acting in a manner unworthy of the lowest. The constitutional head of this great nation, day after day for a fortnight playing the part of PANTALOON in the old pantomime! talking like a professional braggart and swaggering like a professional bully! Things had come to such a pass; many fancied that the best because the only apology which could be offered for his indecency was the admission that the President, like CASSIO in the play, was "unfortunate in an ingraft infirmity."

And in estimating the moral state of an individual as a private member of the community, charity may require us to make some allowance on the score of such a habit. It may be right in accounting for some actions to call to mind that the senses of the performer had been stolen away by a "devil" in the guise of "the invisible spirit of wine." But the President of the United States capable of conducting himself as ANDREW JOHNSON conducted himself on the occasion of the inauguration, and again during the excursion referred to, must be regarded as having forfeited all claim to the personal respect, or consideration of the people. His office we may and must respect, but the deference which instinctively and on principle we are prompted to render to the man invested with so exalted an office, is spontaneously withheld. When such a man loudly asserts the confidence he feels in the correctness of his constitutional opinions, we involuntarily decline to place confidence in his judgment. Whatever opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the state of the country he may afford him, we do not believe in his capability of applying it. He may be right, or wrong, but an opinion as being his, carries with it no authority. When WASHINGTON wrote, "I cannot help hoping that the good sense of the people will in the end prevail over their prejudices," the words were read with reverence, and no doubt made many pause and reflect. When ANDREW JOHNSON adopts the same high strain of confidence, we are not impressed by the knowledge of his hopes. We know not whether they are the suggestions of thoughtful and sagacious foresight, or of mere maudlin sentiment or of cant. When he sets himself up as an interpreter of the Constitution whose opinion is entitled to respect, though opposed to the generally received view, in our hearts we charge him with presumption. His opinion comes to us without the prestige of authority, and with no other recommendation than the reasons by which it is supported. Never before was there a President of this Republic so weak in character. And yet never before was there a President who claimed for himself power so extensive.

IMPEACHMENT AND BUSINESS.

Those who predicted a bad effect on business from impeachment have been disappointed—a disappointment that is very general, and as agreeable as general. What was most feared—and reasonably too—was a depression in business and rise in the price of gold,—two extremes that would make a panic, severe if not protracted. But there is nothing of the kind. The reverse is the fact. And it turns out that the quick business sense of our people detects in impeachment a beneficial fact, and regards it at once as a measure wholesome to the business future of the country. So far from fearing it, the business world only asks that impeachment be entered upon at once and concluded quickly. The following quotations from the money columns of three New York papers are conclusive on this point. Wall street, without doubt, represents the intelligent sentiment of the country. We quote from the *Times* of Wednesday:

"The present attitude of the question is not regarded as at all threatening to the peace of the country or the integrity of our free institutions. If the President is deposed by the High Court of Impeachment, after solemn trial, the change of Executive will occasion neither civil commotion nor financial distrust. If he shall be acquitted, the acquiescence of the people will be equally quiet. Although the prevailing belief is that the days of Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, are numbered within the few weeks required for his formal trial, no material change, either way, in the premium on gold or in the price of the public funds, is anticipated from the announcement of the verdict. There is no good reason why there should be. Mr. Johnson is but one man of a population of thirty-five millions of free people. His acquittal or conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors, if decided properly, according to the forms of law, will scarcely prove a nine days' wonder. In less time than this, in April, 1865, his accession to his high office, after the murder of Mr. Lincoln, ceased to be regarded as anything more than the quiet and legitimate workings of the Constitution."

The *Tribune* of the same date confirms the above view as follows:

"The permanent effect of impeachment upon the general business of the country is by no means sure to be disastrous, but the reverse. The deposition of President Johnson, and the accession of Vice-President Wade to the Executive chair, followed as the latter would be by reconstruction in the Cabinet, would give the country a Government which would be a unit, in place of the disorganized elements now controlling the country. Under it we should see all things the material interests of the people would revive, and long engagements for capital be made with the conviction that under a Government fully controlled by the Republican party, its political and financial troubles would be soon harmonized and obliterated. The people throughout the country already take this view of the case, and feel felt that the important elements in the Government are to be removed, and stability and unity of purpose secured, under which alone commerce can prosper."

The *Herald* adds its testimony in the following language:

"The apathy with which the news of the President's impeachment was received in the Gold Room is a source of general surprise, and the wonder is why the premium did not rise under the influence of the event of such great political importance, and one, moreover, without precedent in the history of this or any other republic. The indifference displayed is no doubt owing mainly to the belief that impeachment will not lead to violence, and that if the President is finally deposed, the political consequences will be purely political in their character. The vague feeling of alarm and distrust which filled the public mind when the subject of impeachment was first broached has given place to that kind of excitement which the gold premium fails to indicate, and so far it is a good sign."

ABANDONING JOHNSON.

As we predicted they would, the Democrats are making haste to abandon ANDREW JOHNSON. A proposition made by Mr. BOOT, of St. Louis, in the Democratic National Committee, in session in Washington, to indorse him was promptly voted down, it receiving the feeble support of only two or three members. The leaders everywhere are concurring in this view, and the instruction has gone abroad to "let him slide." The Democratic press is obeying this instruction promptly, and in a manner which, in other respects, betrays the sense of a strong necessity that the party should stand from under—a realization that from the wreck of JOHNSONISM there will be nothing worth fishing out. In all this there is something so ungrateful that one is almost inclined to pity the man, and sympathize with him on account of the feelings which even he must experience for this desertion by men who, till he fell, patronized and flattered him with the promise of their support, and received official crumbs in return.

The Pittsburgh *Post* makes haste to cut clear from the President. It almost rejoices in his downfall. It would do so outright, no doubt, but for the recollection that with his impeachment the *quid* support that the Democratic party has received from him will be gone, and that the Republican party will be strengthened by the return of public confidence and the restoration of the Government, in all its branches, to Republican hands. We quote a few sample sentences from the *Post:*

As for the man, Andrew Johnson, our opinions of his character, history and conduct have been frequently and candidly expressed in these columns, and we have nothing to recall from our former utterances. We could wish that he had been more "clear in his great office," that he had possessed a truer appreciation of the motives and principles of the two great parties of the country. If he made the mistake of supposing that the Democratic party, with its vigorous organization, controlling and counting the millions of votes, would drop half of their party decalogue and follow *any* man, even though that man were the President, or a thousand Presidents, we can only regret that he had no better judgment. We are not sorry that the Democratic party do not find themselves under duplicity in changing their views that he seems, (honestly enough, perhaps,) to have possessed.

We did not nominate Johnson—*we* did not elect him—on the contrary, he was nominated and elected because he was the most liberal, the most reckless, and the most unrelenting enemy the Democratic party had not the same dangerous facility in changing their views that he seems, (honestly enough, perhaps,) to have possessed.

The *World* feels called upon to give notice that in opposing Congress it does not support Mr. JOHNSON. It wishes the public, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, to "separate the personal from the public aspects of this exciting controversy." It says it "cannot consent" to have Mr. JOHNSON saddled on the party which has no more love for Mr. JOHNSON than Mr. STANTON. Here is a sample of what it says:

"Mr. Johnson is not a Democratic President, but a Republican President. The chronic difficulty between him and Congress is a quarrel in the Republican party. He was elected by their votes; he has never deferred to the wishes of our leaders; he never asked for patronage, while he had patronage to offer, to men who possessed our confidence; and has not sought our counsel in the steps by which the quarrel between him and Congress has been advanced to the present crisis," &c., &c.

Again says the *World:*

Why did he not remove Stanton when he had the unquestioned power? That he failed to do so, was not the fault of the Democratic party. We suggested, we petitioned, we clamored; we gave every proof of our detestation of this bold, bad man; and when Mr. Johnson had in any inclination to court our favor, or respect our wishes, he would have put Stanton out of office as a time-serving and his removal would have been accepted in by the Republican party. Stanton is no more odious to Democrats than he was three years ago."

The central Democratic organ goes on squeezing the Presidential lemon after this fashion to great length, and then casts it contemptuously aside with the remark: "Whether ANDREW JOHNSON shall be "President another year is of little consequence."

Alas! the ingratitude of party leaders of the Democratic persuasion!

Chief Justice Chase and Impeachment.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that no doubt exists about the early commencement of the impeachment trial, after the preliminaries have been arranged. The engagements of the Chief Justice, among which is the trial of Jeff. Davis, may be attended to by any of his associates, or even the district judges in his absence. The impeachment trial would in any event take precedence, in view of the dignity of the office and the emergency of the case. The Chief Justice, in cases of impeachment, holds precisely the same relation toward the Senate as does the Speaker toward the House; and it is incumbent upon him to respond at once to the call of the Senate to become its presiding officer.

THE United States Senate, which, as a high court, with the Chief Justice presiding, will try Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors, is composed of fifty-three members. Forty-two are Republicans and eleven Democrats. Two-thirds are necessary to convict.

THE rumor that the court which tried young Tyng have found him guilty, and that the fact will be proclaimed in a few days, is repeated. That such ultimately will be the fact, no one doubts.

THE REV. MR. TYNG'S TRIAL.

For a while after this case began to be agitated, a mistaken impression existed in some minds, as to its character. It was supposed to have originated from a purpose on the part of Mr. TYNG and a few other Episcopal clergymen, to seek for opportunities of showing their superior liberality by preaching in the pulpits of other sects, to the displeasure and defiance of certain clergymen of their own sect, who deemed such liberality inexpedient, and even contrary to a positive canon of their church. To candid and indifferent observers, Mr. TYNG and his fellow sufferers would, under those circumstances, seem entitled to little sympathy. We need hardly say that this was an entire misapprehension of the facts of the case.

The Rev. Mr. TYNG, rector of a church in New York, was invited to preach in a Methodist church in New Brunswick, for the gratification of certain parishioners of his who happened to be spending the hot months in that place. Some of these persons were in the habit of worshipping in the church in which their rector was invited to minister. Two clergymen of Mr. TYNG's denomination, considered his compliance with so reasonable and natural a request, as an intrusion into a foreign cure of souls, and as such worthy of punishment. Order is good in church matters as well as in others. It is quite proper also, that the rector of a parish should be protected by the constitution or laws of his church, against the irregular interference of other clergymen, with affairs for which he alone is held responsible. And it may be necessary to enact positive canons for the prevention of abuses against which courtesy and fraternal consideration ought to be sufficient safeguards. In the case to which we now refer, the most sensitive delicacy is unable to see that Mr. TYNG was guilty of anything like discourtesy towards the incumbents of the Episcopal churches in New Brunswick. The Reverend men, STUBBS and BOGGS, receive no sympathy on the ground that the young divine from New York failed to show due deference for their personal feelings. To make it appear that he violated a canon of the Episcopal church, it is necessary to view the canon and the conduct of the prosecutors from a standpoint on which, in this age of the world, it is rather difficult to place ourselves. In England by virtue of the church's connection with the state, some clergymen hold that all souls in any parish are born and continue through life members of the church, though they happen to be Baptists, or Sandemanians, or infidels in opinion, and never enter an Episcopal place of worship. Hence one may sometimes hear a clergyman of the establishment speak of his great responsibility in having the spiritual care of twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand people, though not three hundred commonly attend on his ministry. On the same principle the late Bishop WILSON, of Calcutta, used to say that he sometimes felt quite crushed by a sense of the responsibility of his position, when he thought of himself as answerable for one hundred and fifty millions of souls. The good Bishop claimed to be metropolitan of all India hither and farther—and as such he regarded not only all its christians real and nominal, but all the Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists and the rest within those vast limits as being under his pastoral care.

Terribly oppressive as this burden must have been, the Bishop manfully sustained it long after his clergy thought he ought to retire. The most satisfactory apology for the proceeding of STUBBS and BOGGS is the suggestion—which is said to be the fact—that they consider the Episcopal parish, or parishes, in New Brunswick, as comprehending the whole territory and all the souls of that town. Hence, Mr. TYNG, in preaching within the walls of a Methodist Church within those limits, was guilty of intruding into the religious cure of other ministers. He perpetrated a spiritual *raid* into a foreign parish, and hence his conduct was not only indelicate and impolite, but uncanonical. The rudeness might be pardoned, but the violation of rule must be punished.

Viewing the proceeding of these monosyllabic divines from this point of view, we cannot help thinking it very absurd and very mischievous. The first thing that strikes us is the monstrous and laughable presumption of the claim implied in the view. A spiritual pretension alleged for ages, which can be traced back through the centuries until its origin is buried in the twilight of fable, has something imposing about it. A rational being may be pardoned for feeling awe in its contemplation and for yielding it a degree of credence on the score of antiquity alone. But a pretension so prodigious in behalf of one small Protestant sect, can only provoke contempt. Why, there are people living who remember when it began to be made, and its whole history is written in the vernacular. We need hardly explain that the claim of STUBBS and BOGGS to exclusive spiritual dominion in New Brunswick, must rest on their belief that their sect is the church and the only church. In the second place the absurdity of the pretention of these gentlemen is enhanced by the fact that the great majority of the clergy and almost the entire male laity of their denomination either take no part in its assertion, or disavow it with scorn. Beyond the water political considerations have sometimes led very able men, both lay and clerical, to assert lofty and exclusive prerogatives for the Episcopal Church. It has been deemed expedient to exalt and magnify it as a portion of the governmental machinery of the country. But "the general and solemn voice" of English Episcopacy in regard to its own prerogatives, finds its echo in this country, not in the arrogant assertions and assumptions of DIX and STUBBS and BOGGS, but in the wise, liberal and truly Christian utterances of the STEPHEN H. TYNGS, the MUHLENBERGS and the NEWTONS. The latter and not the former ecclesiastics are the men who render the conservative and dignified American Episcopal church an imposing figure and an influential agency for good in this country. A few facts will show that these and not the former leaders speak and act on the solid ground of history and authoritative precedent. First, the article of the English church defining "what constitutes a valid ministry," was drawn up by Archbishop CRANMER, with the advice and assistance of two eminent Continental divines, who did not believe in Episcopacy. These were MARTIN BUCER and PETER MARTYR. Second, it is a well known fact that, from about the middle of the sixteenth century, on for more than a hundred years, ministers who had not been ordained in the Episcopal manner, and who were never so ordained, held livings in the Church of England. Another well known fact is that this venerable church canonically recognizes the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as a true Christian church. Another significant fact is, that the late Dr. SUMNER, Archbishop of Canterbury, said a few years ago, "I hardly imagine there are two bishops on the Bench, or one clergyman in fifty throughout our church, who would deny the validity of pastors on account of their wanting the imposition of Episcopal hands." Another fact equally pertinent and significant, must be in the recollection of many readers. When the Church of England appointed Mr. ALEXANDER Bishop of Jerusalem, it allowed him to assume, charge of all congregations of the German Protestant faith in the Levant, without interfering with the already received *orders* of their ministers. Who, acquainted with the wise and graceful liberality of the mother, will hesitate to characterize in proper terms of censure the bigotry and exclusiveness of the daughter, as represented by STUBBS and BOGGS? Happily, people are not going to believe that the American Episcopal Church is what she appears to be in their persons and character. It is, however, much to be regretted that for a day, or to a single person, she should appear to bear their reproach. In the government, and especially in the majestic liturgy of the Episcopal Church, there is much to attract imaginative and cultivated minds of a certain class. How lamentable that their reason should be insulted, and their sensibilities aggrieved by conduct and pretensions pardonable five centuries ago—but too void of root in reason, and too ridiculous at the present day to command the respect of anybody not far gone in anility, or the way to Rome.

Liberty Driving Road Company.

A bill is now before the Legislature providing for the incorporation of the Liberty Driving Road Company, which has for its object the opening up of Liberty street to East Liberty. The bill will be found on our first page, under the Harrisburg head. The points to be made in favor of the bill are briefly these: The necessity of the road as a means of access to the city from East Liberty and vicinity, the old turnpike being too hilly and not kept in good order for carriages; the entire absence of good carriage roads out of the city prevents persons having good horses and vehicles from using them with any comfort. Liberty street is the only available route, not occupied by passenger railways, to and from the north side of the city, and the Two Mile Run is a natural route. The object of the projectors of the scheme is to make it a carriage road, which is inconsistent with heavy hauling, and therefore the tolls are made prohibitory on heavy laden teams. Such a road will take the place of a public park, which it seems impossible to have, and afford a pleasurable drive between four and five miles in length. It is not likely that the city will open up a good avenue to East Liberty, fit for a carriage road, within the next five years, and such a boulevard as the company propose to make is an immediate necessity to the proper development of the districts recently added to the city. Under the bill, the city can take the road at cost and interest whenever wanted, and meanwhile the example of a good road will be furnished for other districts to copy after. The clause regarding taxation is based upon the idea that the road is a public improvement. If it pays it will probably be taken by the city. If it does not pay, it will be left with the Company, and while, it is held, the adjacent property will be benefitted by it to the extent of five hundred dollars per acre, the Company cannot afford to pay a tax on $100,000 as personal property at full value. The construction of a passenger railway on Liberty street would greatly interfere with the proposed road. The increased valuation of the property along the line of the proposed road by virtue of its construction will more than compensate the treasury for the proposed exemption. No one will dispute that Pittsburgh needs such an improvement. A park seems to be impossible. A public drive we cannot have without individual enterprise, and the gentlemen who propose to construct the road referred to have the means and the spirit to do it, and are actuated by an enlarged public spirit, rather than mere personal considerations.

Republican Delegate Elections To-Morrow.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county will meet at the regular places of election in their respective districts, to-morrow afternoon, and choose two delegates from each district, to meet in Convention on Monday, at the Court House, in this city, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State and National Conventions. The importance of the business that will be brought before the Convention suggests that each election district should select its delegates from among its ablest men, and it is also important that every district in the county be fully represented.

Voters are also expected to give expression to their views at the polls, to-morrow afternoon, on the subject of a change in the manner of making nominations. It is desired that they will fully instruct their delegates on this important question, so that the Convention, on Monday, may be prepared to act promptly.

The elections in the townships, (excepting the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, which will be between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, and the voting to be by ballot,) will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and in the boroughs and cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M. In the cities and boroughs the elections will be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

SOME friends of the President more energetic than wise, undertook to hold a meeting in New York, on Tuesday, at the headquarters of the Johnson Association, for the purpose of raising men to fight him through. Just as they were getting in full blast a detachment of the police made their appearance and the meeting suddenly concluded. A roll containing signatures of about one hundred and fifty persons, subscribing to a declaration that they were ready, if need be, to fight for the President, was taken possession of. The three principal men connected with the club, Col. Wm. Browne, Capt. James D. McClelland and Col. F. Tucker, were placed under arrest, but were subsequently released, the former two under surveillance, and Tucker on his parole. Brown and McClelland are practising lawyers. Tucker is a literary gentleman. There are other rolls, it is said, containing four thousand names, which escaped the eyes of the detectives.

AT the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday it was agreed that the treatment of such members as have had a pretty free run of the various departments, in making appointments, was considered, and all the members of the Cabinet assured the President that henceforth the impeachers should be marked men. Considering the probable time Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet will occupy their present places, this is refreshing.

IN regard to the New Hampshire election, which takes place on the 10th of March, the Boston *Traveller* says: Our news from New Hampshire is of an encouraging character. The Republicans are confident of carrying the State by three thousand majority, and the firmness of Congress may make it even larger.

FOWL AND RICE.—This is a very delicious dish, but requires attention. When the fowl has been properly drawn and singed, rub it over with lemon, cover it over with thin slices of bacon, tie the same on, and put in a saucepan with a carrot, quartered, two onions, and cover the whole with broth; when boiling, let it simmer for one hour. In the meantime wash and rub a four ounces of rice, boil it in some of the broth in which the fowl has been cooked, seasoned with salt. Take care that the rice is not too thick; beat up the yolks of three eggs, with a little milk or cream, to mix with the rice, and about one ounce of butter, divided into nuts; stir round without boiling; put the rice in the dish, and the fowl on top, after having taken off the slices of bacon, and serve.

Special telegrams by the Gulf Cable, contain news from Mexico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Domingo and Cuba. Another battle had been fought in Yucatan, in which the rebels were defeated. The people of St. Croix were anxious for annexation to the United States, and a revolution was threatened if they failed to gain their object. An editor had been arrested for circulating petition for annexation. The Monongahela is to be launched again on the 1st. The Rio Janeiro mail steamer Miramar was over due. President Cabral, of St. Domingo, had fled to Venezuela with his cabinet. The Southern forces had entered the Capital. Thirty deaths a day were caused by cholera in St. Domingo City.

AMONG the passengers on the Moro Castle which arrived at New York last Friday, were three negroes. Their story is a curious one. When quite young they were brought from Africa, and sold as slaves in Cuba. Thirty years of dreary and apparently interminable drudgery had been their lot, when a month ago they clubbed together the twenty dollars requisite to buy a ticket in a lottery. Fortune smiled on them, and they drew a prize of $30,000. They at once purchased their freedom, and, impelled by an irresistible longing to return to their home, took passage to New York, and started on Saturday for Africa, via Liverpool, in the English mail steamer.

HERE is the latest idea as to heating and ventilating railroad cars: Cars are to be constructed with double floors, with a space of six or eight inches between them, in which are to be placed lead pipes for conducting steam and radiating heat. These are to be connected with a boiler in a separate car, in the rear, by elastic couplings. This car is to be built of stout timber and lined with boiler iron, and be large enough to contain the boiler, fuel and engineer. The sides of the car between the floors is to be perforated for cold air, and the upper floor is to be furnished with registers for warming the car; and near the roof are to be ventilators to let off the impure, heated air.

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* announces that Wm. H. Wadsworth, late member of Congress from Maysville District, has announced his intention to act in future with the Republican party. He was a Union man during the war, but drifted into the moderate wing of the Democratic party in consequence of the radical measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration; but at the late surrender of the Conservative to the rebel Democracy, Mr. Wadsworth refused to be included in the assets of the former. He is a man of distinguished ability, and will be a valuable acquisition to the Republican party of Kentucky.

IN New York, a few nights since, a party of gay young men, clearly not members of the Temperance Society, amused themselves in firing stuffed rabbits, and other things of the kind, on to the stage of the French Theater while the "Duchess" was performing. The shower came so fast and furious that the opera had to cease. Thereupon the police ascended to the gallery, took the disorderlies into custody, after which things went on quietly as before.

The Memphis-Grenada-Meridian-Jackson-Atlanta *Appeal* yesterday hoisted the name of Andrew Johnson for President.

FROM SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA

Cold Weather, Snow and High Rivers--The Lumber Interest--Religion and Temperance--Grant's Popularity.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

MONTROSE, February 24, 1868.

Our oldest people say that the present winter is the most severe one they ever experienced. We have had upwards of two months continuous sleighing, and one snow storm has followed another without any apparent evidence of a change thus far. It is now snowing hard, and already the roads in many parts of the country are almost impassable, in consequence of drifts. You may look for high water at Pittsburgh and all along your great river, when the snow melts from the mountains and valleys. The weather has been intensely cold. Two weeks ago today the thermometer was at thirty degrees below zero hereabouts, and yesterday it was down to fourteen degrees below zero.

Excellent health in general prevails. The doctors complain that they have very little to do. They say that they have hopes of making up for it in the spring.

The lumber men have had a favorable season, and the quantity of saw logs brought out is far in excess of former years.

Protracted meetings, singing schools, concerts and temperance meetings keep the people engaged. A number of interesting revival meetings are in progress, and much good is the result. The Good Templars are strong in the county, and the State lecturer, Mr. Davidson, is holding meetings and organizing lodges. He has recently organized eight lodges, and has arrangements made for organizing others.

Susquehanna county, you are aware, is loyal, intelligent and progressive. Loyal people are always intelligent people, and wherever intelligence prevails we find newspapers, schools, churches and temperance societies flourish.

Grant for President would poll eleven out of every twelve votes in this county. Grant always stood high here, as the county is full of returned "Boys in Blue" who were with Grant in the field, but Andrew Johnson has increased Grant's popularity of late more than ever.

SUSQUEHANNA.

PERSONAL.

—A letter from Havana says: Ristori has come to us and gone. It was a dream of beauty, leaving the unpleasant sensation that we have seen and heard only to feel our deprivation. Two performances merely whet our taste for more. To praise her would be useless. I could but add echo to the thousand tongues and voices which have proclaimed her Queen of Tragedy.

—Major General Phil. Sheridan and staff were at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Tuesday. They left the city the next morning for Leavenworth, by way of St. Louis.

—We learn from the columns of the *Times* that Mr. Charles O'Conner has been suggested for one of the President's counsel, but that the fact that he is counsel for Jefferson Davis would not be favorable to the moral effect of the President's defense. We do not see the force of this observation, says the *Sun*. Mr. O'Conner is not only a gentleman of high character, but one of the very first lawyers in the United States. He would render very valuable aid to any person who should secure his service; and if Mr. Johnson desires to employ him there is no good reason why he should not do so.

—Mrs. Stowe's new book, "Men of Our Times," tells something about Henry Ward Beecher, her brother. When a boy eleven years he was sent to his sister's school, the only male scholar in the school, but after "about six months Henry was returned on his parents' hands, with the reputation of being an inveterate joker, and an indifferent scholar. It was the opinion of his class that there was much talent lying about loosely in him, if he could only be brought to apply himself."

—Mrs. Phebe A. Hanaford was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, and installed as pastor of the Universalist church and society at Hingham, Mass., on the 19th inst. This is the first instance of the ordination of a woman, in the religious denominations of Massachusetts, the Rev. Olympia Brown having been ordained in another State.

—A Paris letter says: "At the late ball at the Tuileries (on the 5th inst.) the Emperor was extremely pale, and so gloomy and absorbed that it was remarked by every one present. The Empress, on the contrary, was extremely gay, as it seemed resolved to brave the evil day with courage. Every one was astonished to see in the *Constitutionel* of yesterday morning the announcement that the Emperor had taken a horseback excursion through the populous quarter St. Antoine, returning to the Tuileries by the Rue de Rivoli and Place de la Concord, and that His Majesty was followed by an immense crowd crying 'Vive l'Empereur!' with frantic enthusiasm. I was very much surprised, for I, with all who have ever seen their Majesties in their drives through Paris, can aver positively that the most entire indifference is usually manifested—nothing more than mere curiosity is seen. This ovation, so singularly arranged affair, and we are told that not less than 300 brave workingmen in blouses were paid to do enthusiasm for the occasion—a sorry show."

—They have a *Hunnewell Journal* up in the woods of Northern Michigan, and it publishes the following "society news:" Mr. "Mis-quah-wah-bow-you is engaged to Miss quah-wah-quet-o-qua, daughter of No-be-nah-ah-nah-quot-way, the mighty hunter. Mr. Mis-quah-wah-bo-you to the dark-eyed Mis Mah-kah-da-min; Mr. Ar-ne-ne-wah-bo-you to the belle of the forest, Mis Ah-qua-wah-bo-you; and Mr. Kish-ke-je-ka-jah-ebin to the Chick-we-naoch Miss Ah-qua-ka-che-wan-o-ka."

—An old lady from the "rural districts" arrived in Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, with "Old Dobbin" and the sleigh, to see some of her "relations." Beside the usual amount of packages, jugs of milk, boxes of cheese, etc., she had a hot brick and some wisps of straw in the bottom of the sleigh to keep her feet warm. In the afternoon she bundled up, got into the sleigh, had the hot brick placed at her feet, and started for the old homestead. But alas! her's was not to be a peaceful ride. Her relatives, in the warmth of their desire for her comfort, had heated the brick some times hotter than before, and had wrapped it up in paper. As she was proceeding down the street, the temperature "fiz," combustion followed, the paper was in flames, the straw commenced to ignite. The old lady was wrapped and bundled up in shawls innumerable, and could hardly move. She gave vent to screams, bystanders rushed to the rescue, the old lady was taken out, the sleigh emptied of its burning contents, and things were righted. The venerable dame started for home minus the brick, pathetically remarking that "she wasn't quite ready to be no John Rogers, not just yit."

—The church of Mr. Spurgeon, that "most noted preacher in the world," whose weekly congregation in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, at the Elephant and Castle, numbers five thousand souls, consists at present of no less than thirty-five hundred communicants. Is not this a "glorious company" to receive the plain and simple truth the good man so powerfully utters? Very much of Mr. Spurgeon's time during the week is spent at the Tabernacle, where are fitted up apartments each for the deacons, elders, the secretary, and a roomy study for himself. Here, after service, visitors are frequently received, and always with the same apparent pleasure, smilingly, in an off hand jolly manner, in fact with a grasp of his warm and rather large palm, and a familiarity which never fails to put one at ease. The study, though large, is plainly furnished. Two life portraits upon the wall represent his two predecessors in the parish, whose united ministry covered a period of nearly a hundred and twelve years (his own career as a preacher commenced at the age of nineteen.) A long table in the center, a desk, chairs and a book case at the end, complete the inventory. The case is filled with many volumes of the writings of his so well known in every quarter of the globe. The volumes are printed in German, Dutch, French and Armenian, as well as English; piles of newspapers, etc., are lying about in one corner—English characteristics—a large japanned tin can marked "biscuit." Farewell, says the good Mr. Spurgeon, in expression of adieu and good will, again clasping the hand and kindly indicating a passage through the pulpit into the wide amphitheater so lately crowded with earnest life.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Chester county, in convention at West Chester, on Tuesday, elected J. S. Futhey delegate to Chicago; J. B. Wood, alternate, and James C. Roberts, John T. Potts and Charles K. McDonald, delegates to the State convention. A resolution in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and in support of Congress was adopted amidst great enthusiasm. The convention was addressed by J. C. Dickey, Wayne McVeigh, and others.

The Republicans of Somerset county met in convention on Tuesday evening. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm and spirit manifested. Capital speeches were made by Cyrus Elder, Esq., of Johnstown, W. H. Postlethwaite, Esq., and Hon. William H. Koontz. General Grant was declared to be the choice of the county for President, and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President. Col. H. B. Barnes was appointed delegate to the State Convention, and instructed for Hartranft and Campbell, and Cyrus Meyers, Curtis Kooser and Josiah Keller, Esqs., appointed conferees, to select a delegate to the Chicago Convention, in conjunction with Bedford and Fulton counties.

A Little Good Advice.

If trades unions and combinations must exist in order to effect outside reforms, we should like to suggest that they might also be made useful in some interior beneficial changes. For instance, they might exert a very powerful influence among their members on the subject of temperance—drunkenness being the cause of more distress than all the oppressions of capital put together. They might very materially modify the too prevalent practice of foul language and profanity. The higher workmen get, the more they are ashamed of this stupid habit, and its continual indulgence stands really in the way of their rising. It is no sign of strong thoughts to use immoderate language; on the contrary, it shows a weakness which is conscious of needing some kind of outside help to make an impression. These are private affairs, it is true, but they affect the class interest quite as much as the individual pay received, and are quite as deserving of united effort for improvement.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GREAT HORSE FEAT.

The Trot from Boston to Worcester--Thirty-eight Miles in Two Hours and Thirty-three Minutes--Death of the Winning Horse.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, February 24.]

The much talked-of long race from Boston to Worcester, between the horses Empire State, of this city, and Ivanhoe, of Boston, came off on Saturday, and as the result shows, was one of the most extraordinary and cruel that has ever taken place in this country. The terms of the match were to trot from the Mill Dam, Boston, to Worcester, for $500 a side, each horse to carry 400 pounds, sleighs or wheels-rain or shine, play or pay. Owing to the bad condition of the road at the Mill Dam, the start was effected from the Charles River Hotel in Brighton. Both horses were attached to sleighs. Empire State was driven by George R. Wesson, and accompanied by William A. Eager, his backer, both of this city. The word was given to go at 10:46 o'clock and both started off at a moderate gait, with Empire State leading. From Brighton to Watertown the road was bad, the sleighing having worn away to bare ground, and progress was necessarily much impeded. At Watertown the sleighing became good, and Empire State was still leading about fifteen rods, under a strong and steady pull. He then commenced the long and powerful stroke for which he is noted, and trotted with clock-like precision up hill and down, drawing his heavy load behind him with apparent ease, and trotted so well within himself that he was allowed to go as he pleased until Northboro was reached at 12:27. The distance thus far traveled was twenty-eight miles, and the time one hour and fifty-one minutes, nearly four minutes to the mile. A rest of seven minutes was here taken, and grass, wine, water and hay offered the horse, but he refreshed and was with difficulty kept from running away. Once more given his head he seemed to be possessed, and trotted mile after mile at a three minute gait, and all the time within himself under a steady pull. This he kept up until he reached Long Pond, where he stopped trotting and walked into the city, arriving at Washington Square at 1:

The Daily Commercial

WINTER AND HIS CHILDREN.

A Story of Blessing in Disguise.

'Hoo, hoo! isn't it cold, though!' said little Fritz, shivering as he heard the hollow blast out of doors. The lad lived with his father, a shoemaker, and his sister, who was younger than himself, in the edge of a forest, whither he went every day to gather up the dry branches of trees which had fallen, to serve as fuel. He was ten years of age; his sister Liza but seven.

It was in the middle of December, and the ground was quite white with snow.

'Dear me; yes, indeed, it is cold; I am nearly frozen,' replied Liza, as she held her benumbed fingers to the fire produced by a few straggling bits of wood which her brother had gathered and kindled upon the hearth.

'Oh! I don't like winter at all!' sighed Fritz.

'Nor do I,' cried Liza, earnestly; 'I detest it.'

'I wish we might have no more winter,' continued Fritz, 'I am sure the summers are much more agreeable.'

'Father says that we must pray to God whenever we want any thing. Come, let us ask Him not to send any more cold weather.'

Fritz smiled at hearing this singular request from his little sister. But he dearly loved her, and so, to gratify her, and really not knowing what the result might be, he assented to her proposition.

The children fell upon their knees and asked he good Father of all to send away the disagreeable winter, and bring in its place the gentle spring, with its beautiful verdure, its green turf and its soft and balmy air, or the summer, when he country is so agreeable, and the fresh strawberries and flowers can be gathered in the fields; or the autumn, when there is such a variety of fruit to be had in abundance.

As the children were so innocently at their devotions, they heard a noise at the door.

Tap! tap! tap!

Fritz thought it must be his father who was knocking, so he ran to open the door.

Whew, what an icy gust of wind came in! The visitor was not their father John, the humble shoemaker. It was an old man, whose long diamened beard was covered with frost; from his hair, which was as white as the driven snow, he icicles were hanging, and they rattled as he moved along; his withered fingers resembled he dry twigs which Fritz was in the habit of athering in the forest. His aspect was as ray and cold as the ground when stiffened by he frost, and his eyes, though not repulsive, ad no more brilliancy than the pale sunbeams f December.

When the old man entered the apartment, alnost quite cold, it seemed suddenly to be more intry than ever.

He spoke; his voice resembled the moaning ind of a winter night, when it whistles among e trees, or rattles the cottage windows violently, or sends the falling snow into little heaps nder the hedges, the trees and the fences.

'What were you doing there, children?' he ked.

The affrighted little ones crept close to each ther, their teeth chattered with fear, and perps also with the cold, for it had become terbly chilly in the cabin since the old man enterd it.

'What were you doing there?' he repeated. ave no fear of me, for I will not harm you.'

Fritz, who was a brave fellow, related how st Liza and himself had been at prayer.

'Ah! ah!' said the man, with a sweet smile nd rubbing his hands together, 'that's right. nd so you wish to do away with good old Winr altogether. My dear children that would e a very great misfortune. Do you know who am?'

'No, sir,' promptly replied Fritz, trembling ith cold, for of course it was not from fear. It as all very well for Liza to have fear, but not ritz.

'Well,' said the old man, 'I am the old man lled Winter. I heard what you said as I was assing, and I have come in to teach you that ou should not dislike winter, for without him e others seasons would not bring you the autiful verdure that you love so well, the een turf, the soft air, the fresh strawberries nd flowers, or the plentiful fruits of autumn.'

'And why not?' said Liza, who began to make ss fear of the old man, when she saw that he nlled so kindly, though she still trembled om cold and kept close to her brother.

'Why not?' said the old man, 'because the her seasons are my offsprings; I care for them, nurish them and protect them; without me ey could not exist, nor could they bring you l the good things which you love so much. I ep all the treasures which the other seasons ve you, while they only distribute them. Now u will pray that God will destroy the poor d man winter, who gives you all these essings!'

'But,' said Fritz, who was a sharp lad, for he ad seen the town, (he had been two or three mes with his father John to the great city marit), 'how do I know that what you are telling e is the truth? Perhaps the other seasons ould tell a different story.'

'Suppose you consult them,' said the old man nter, 'I will retire and send my three children you, one after the other, for you can never e us altogether on this earth.

The old man disappeared.

All at once the sunshine burst into the apartent as warm and genial as May, the withered anches of the cherry tree, which stood under e window without, became covered with little nite flowers, and the air was filled with their fluence.

A beautiful youth of half a-dozen years enter- the cabin, he was clothed with a robe of sh green moss, his golden locks were decked th primroses. He smiled familiarly to the ildren, who no longer felt any fear, and asked em what they wished of him.

Fritz related how that his sister and himself d prayed that the cold winter might never me any more.

Immediately the locks started in the eyes of the ourning Visitor, and he cried out—

'Oh, never again make such a prayer! Do you ow what the consequence would be? Without nter, during which the ground is in repose, e could have no more beautiful flowers like ose which now deck my hair. Without the ow, with which good old winter covers me s as with a mantle I should not have the power traverse the earth, bringing joy to the inhabits. People, you children should never again ask of your Heavenly Father, that he will nish the poor old man Winter.'

'I will promise,' Liza was just upon the point saying. She could hardly restrain the tears sympathy with the earnestness of the stran-.

But, as we have said, Fritz was more cauus and shrewd. He stopped his sister, who s going to speak, and said to Spring—for as e readers will guess, it was he—

'Summer may not have the same opinion that u do.'

'Well, I'll go and send him to you,' replied ring, and immediately disappeared.

The children looked at each other, but had no ne to speak, for suddenly the air of the cabin ame hot, the cherry branches without seemed ded with fruit already ripe. Not a breath of was felt, but the roses and honeysuckles ch hung in festoons about the cottage indows were all full of blossoms and sent th their sweetest perfume.

ummer entered.

e was a young man of about twenty years age; he had a tunic of the color of wheat, his t auburn locks fell loosely upon his shoulders hout any ornament; he had in his hand a ndle of various kinds of grain and a sickle. What do you wish of me?' he asked.

Fritz again recounted the story of his prayer. he young man knit his eyebrows and said—

ou have acted like children, and it is very fortunate for the whole world that the d God does not answer unreasonable prayers. y children, do you know that if your request uld be granted there would be no more uits, no more fruits, no more harvest? Who serves the seeds in the ground, while the ts break up the soil and make it mellow and o bring forth the green grass and the flowers ch you admire so much in the spring? It is Winter, to be sure. Who affords repose to trees which have given you nice fruits; Win-

Who renews, by the driving snow and l rain, the rivers where you so much love to ie, and which would else be dried up? Win-

Winter; always Winter. Do you compred, and will you be cautious about again ing a prayer so imprudent?'

Fritz hesitated, for he felt that Summer was t, but he wished to see Autumn. His curly got the better of him, so he said—

will promise nothing; I will see what Aun will say.'

le it as you will, little incredulous!' cried mmer, who disappeared as suddenly as his ger brother had done, whisking his sheaf of n in Fritz's face as he went, half angrily.

hen the air became heavy: the sun's stifling made the children close their eyes. The iches of the cherry tree, scorched by the became as dry as powder. In the distance thought he heard the cries of harvesters at .

utumn entered.

e was a man in the prime of life; his complexion was browned by the sun; his black thick and curled, was wreathed with vine iches. His coat, red as flowing wine, covhis arms only to his elbows, while his ds seemed to be stained as if he had been ering grapes.

hat do you want with me, little folks?' he d in a strong rough voice.

itz was a little intimidated, and he began gret within himself that he had asked to uch a rough customer; but he managed peat the story of his prayer as well as he d.

uneral'ely the visage of Autumn became ded with anger; the room grew sensibly , the thunder growled over head, becoming mon ent louder and louder, until the wins of the cottage rattled again. At length ough visitor raised his voice, and lightswept though the apartment, making it as if it were on fire.

happy children!' cried Autumn; 'are you of your senses? Are you bereft of your ns? You have asked that there be no winter. But who will take his place? Do think it will be me? No, no; I have other pations. Ask not I who will ripen all the s which Winter preserves, which Spring

Summer nourish in the bosom of the earth to be exposed for two seasons to the burnays of the sun? What do you suppose d become of all the plants, of all the ani- what would become of yourselves, little ndents? Do you not know that Winter Autumn, as night after day, is a time of se granted by the Creator to all his tures, and that you would be as unable to y perpetual summer as you would be to pleasure in a day which should last from end of the year to the other, as bright as ddy? Make no more such thoughtless es, I conjure you,' cried Autumn in a s of thunder.

e, no, sir!' answered both the children toer bleeding and trembling from fear, this 'we will tell good old Winter now that now him better, and pray God that he may be destroyed.'

'Tis well,' said Autumn, and he went out, ing the door violently.

ne the rain began to fall, at first in large , then abundant, like a settled storm, then came fine and freezing as the air became ally cold. At length it ceased altogether, ow good old Winter had come back and d before the children as he smiled benovo-ly upon them.

Well,' he said, 'you see that good old Winter s so bad, after all. He is good for someg, as I told you.'

b, yes; pardon us, Mister Winter,' said Fritz. 'Pardon us,' repeated Liza, joining her little hands, already blue with the cold.

The old man embraced both, and gave each a parting kiss. Liza's cheek became as red as if she had been rubbing it against a piece of ice.

Old Winter added:—

'If the other seasons bring you good things, you will see that I also have my days of good humor and kindness, for I hear your father John coming from the city, and he brings you a Christmas tree.'

In truth, as the old man spoke, some one knocked at the door of the cottage.

Tap! tap! tap!

Fritz ran to open. It was his father, who had brought a Christmas tree, some bon-bons for the children, and a pair of nice skates for Fritz.

As they sat at supper, the children related to their father all that had befallen them: but the old man Winter, had disappeared, for father John had thrown upon the grate an ample supply of dried branches, which he had gathered up by the way, the fire once more burned brightly, warming up the apartment; perhaps the heat was what drove him away.

When the shoemaker had listened to the end of his children's story, he said to them:—

'This proves that the good God knows better than we do what is best for us, and that we ought to thank Him for his blessings, and pray that He will continue to give us those things which will be for our present and eternal good. For, my children, the trials which we meet with, like the cold Winter, are really but blessings in disguise, and we can never be sufficiently grateful that we have a Father above to guide and sustain us, to care for us, and to point out the right path for us to walk in, even though to mortal eyes it may appear to be among thorns.'—*The Playmate.*

Fish Culture in New England.

The Massachusetts Commissioners of Fisheries have just presented to the legislature of that state their second annual report of which the forowing is a summary:

THE FISHWAYS.

The commissioners stated that the fishways at Lowell and Lawrence were finished and the water let in last spring, thus reopening the Merrimack, after it had been closed for eighteen years. Salmon passed over both dams, and it seems reasonable that the five years' "jubilee" allowed by law to this river, assisted by artificial breeding, should make fish abundant therein. Shad also appeared at Nashua, but as about five hundred were put in above the Lawrence dam it is not certain that they surmounted the fishways. New Hampshire has completed the work on this river by putting ways on all the important dams within her borders; and the experiments there have fixed the conclusion that "Foster's fishway," described and figured in the last report, is by far the cheapest, simplest and most effective of those now known.

The salmon ova, planted in the autumn of 1866 in the Pemigewasset, by order of the New Hampshire commissioners, are thought to have done well; and the young parrs were seen last autumn.

REGULATIONS OF FISHERIES.

The commissioners have given much consideration to various plans for restocking our waters by artificial or natural propagation. In regard to legal measures they take the ground that fish should be regarded as property, and the owners of brooks and ponds containing them protected against poachers. People should be made to understand that fish and oysters are real property, to be increased and to be raised in value like other property, and then there will be no difficulty about stocking ponds and streams. They review the testimony given before a committee of the Connecticut legislature, relative to the comparative destructiveness of shadwirs, gill nets, seines, &c., employed in catching shad in the Connecticut river, the fishermen using these various means of accusing each other of being the principal cause of the diminution of the fish, and all uniting in condemning the Holyoke dam. The same conflict of opinion is found among English fishermen. The conclusion is reached that laws alone will scarcely provide for a greater increase of our valuable fishes, and this because there is a greater or less opposition and rivalry among fishermen, which breaks up unanimity of protection, while the effect of their combined action is unanimity of destruction. That good laws will be a wholesome check there can be no doubt, but they alone will not suffice to make our rivers and ponds a source of abundant food in the same sense that our pastures are so.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

The remedy for the matter is to be found, perhaps, in artificial breeding, or a sowing of fish, just like a sowing of corn. The researches of the commissioners on this point develop the curious fact that fish may be increased far more rapidly by artificial means than by trusting to natural multiplication. Experiments and observations conducted in England show that of fifteen hundred salmon ova deposited in the usual way only one-third hatch and become new parrs (young salmon); two-thirds of these parrs grew to be smolts (young salmon that have taken on silvery scales); one-twentieth of these smolts grow to be grilse (full-grown fish of three or four pounds weight and ready to spawn); and only one-tenth of these grilse grow to be salmon. Hence it would appear that of fifteen hundred eggs of salmon laid in the natural way only one at last produces a full grown fish. At this rate 20,000 eggs would in three years give less than eighty fish fit for the table. In the case of shad, of 40,000 eggs laid in the natural way, only one arrives at the age of three years, all the rest being destroyed either as ova or as young fish. By artificially hatching the spawn of shad a far better result is obtained. By this method, at the end of three years, 126,000 ova would have produced 2,520 yearlings, 504 two years olds, 252 three year olds, and 126,000 yearlings—total, 162,036. Compared with natural, the results in favor of artificial propagation are as 2,000 to 1.

The commissioners intend, if possible, to make experiments next summer on a large scale, both in the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. If seconded by the authorities of Connecticut, there is no reason why the fisheries, within two or three years, should not be a good deal augmented. Once show the fishermen that shad are increasing, and salmon are coming in, and they may be relied on to support measures which they now regard with excusable indifference or incredulity.

OTHER FISH

Besides salmon and shad, the commissioners call attention to the so-called "land locked salmon," the several species of white fish, black bass and alewives, as valuable species for artificial propagation. The alewife, though much inferior to the others, is valuable on account of its great prolificness, and because in its ascent from the sea it will penetrate in vast numbers the smallest brooks. At the spawning season it is extremely tame, and will crowd into the locks of a canal, or any unusual place, while the shad is much more shy, and only affects the more open parts of a stream. On the Agawam river, the alewives, after passing up a small ditch, whose lower end was among the clatter of mill-wheels, and two hundred and fifty feet of which were covered, pushed through an underground drain a thousand feet long, in order to get to the pond where they spawned. These fish have been exterminated in almost all our streams by weirs, scoop-nettings and dams, but if the people will establish fishways, and prohibit the taking of them for five years, they will get the fish back in great abundance.

CONCLUSION.

The commissioners in conclusion, ask for an appropriation of $12,000 to enable them to build a fishway at Holyoke and make attempts at artificial breeding of fish on a large scale. The fishway will cost $15,000 to $17,000, and the breeding $5,000—a total of $22,000—but they have $10,000 on hand the above sum will suffice.

As to laws, they say those now in force seem enough; and it only remains for this commonwealth to comply with the condition made by Connecticut in the law passed by her last Assembly, by which the taking of shad in the Connecticut river is forbidden, except between the 15th of March and the 15th of June, and between sunrise on Monday morning and sunset on Saturday evening; and further, that no salmon shall be taken before March 15, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE, THE EMINENT PHARMACEUTIST, has discovered a remedy for Rheumatism, which he believes to be infallible. We are personally cognizant of some extraordinary cures it has effected. The price is trifling—one dollar only—and many men would cheerfully give fifty for a certain cure of this dreadful and wide-spread disease. Metcalfe is advertising this remedy in all the leading papers of the country, and the sale of his GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is already very extensive.'—*Brooklyn Times.*

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in a neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Color Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. tf

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Diptheria.—In the most virulent stages of this malignant disease of the throat, these medicines experienced the most successful results—while thousands succumbed to the violence of this disorder, not a single disease occurred among those who used these remedies, thus presenting an "oasis" of practical experience, 'mid the desert of death of speculative theory. The Royal College of Surgeons awarded them the palm of victory as the only antidote for this distemper, by introducing them into the new edition of their pharmacopia. In Scarlatina, Mumps, &c., they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists

FRUIT AND
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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c.; Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE
TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 20 DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill State Tax for 1868, as per act of Assembly, approved April 14th, 1862, and will remain open the usual time given for the same, after which time Collectors receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, JR., County Treasurer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Penna., on TUESDAY, 30 DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

210 Barrels or Refined Oil; 300 empty Barrels; 40 tons Rough Iron; 50,000 Staves; 1 Portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Oil.

Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1867.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wood Street, corner of Second.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Capital, . $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence Solicited.

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Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa o UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

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Assets Jan. 1, 1868 - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash, since its Organization.

WILLIAM L. JONES, Agent, Pittsburgh,
84 FOURTH STREET.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

MORTGAGES.

All which are First Mortages on City Property	$107,050 00
LOAN BONDS.	
$301,000 United States Government Bonds	$321,166 00
150,000 Philadelphia City Loans,	149,600 00
120,000 Pennsylvania State do	129,100 00
14,000 Cincinnati City Bonds	12,600 00
2,000 Wisconsin State Bonds	1,600 00
33,300 Lehigh Coal and Nav'g Co's Loan	29,154 00
40,000 Del. & Rar. Canals, and Cam. & Am. R.R.Co.	36,600 00
37,000 Cheshire R.R. Co's Con. Mortg. Loan, 1886	31,010 00
40,000 North Penn'a R.R. Co's Bonds, 1864	34,800 00
3,390 North Penn'a R.R. Co's Scrip	2,817 60
20,000 Penn'a R. R. Co's Bonds (Intermortgage)	19,600 00
20,000 Schuylkill, Nav'n Co's Conv. Mortg. Loan	14,000 00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co's Loan	13,050 00
10,000 Delaware R. Co's Mortg. Loan	8,800 00
7,000 Union Canal Co's Loan	850 00
STOCKS.	
215 Shares Phila., Ger. & Norristown R.R. Co	13,867 50
239 Shares Phila., W. & Baltimore R.R. Co	12,667 00
100 Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,000 00
288 Shares Lehigh Coal & Nav'n Co	8,352 00
63 shares Ger. & Perkiomen Turnpike Co	1,449 00
176 Shares Ches. & Delaware Canal Co	5,974 00
60 Shares Schuylkill Nav'g Co (preferred)	1,498 00
58 Shares Schuylkill Nav'g Co (common)	754 00
150 Shares North Penn'a R.R.Co	3,300 00
50 Shares Union Mutual Insurance Co	500 00
39 Shares Phœnix Insurance Co	1,03 0 00
40 Shares Phil'a & Southern Mail S.S. Co	2,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	140,539 90
Notes Receivable	255,099 86
Policy premiums unsettled	105,194 88
Debts due in account (all good)	129,748 98
Real Estate, Office of Co., Phil'a	30,000 00
Total Assets, January 1, 1868,	$2,001,266 72

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CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
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VELVET CARPETS,
OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS, ENGLISH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; INGRAINS AND HEMPS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Common Carpets,
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HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED
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McCALLUM BROS.,
Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.
Oil Cloths,
Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.
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SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
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OF REAL LACES.
OF REAL LACES,
JUST RECEIVED,
JUST RECEIVED.
This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.
BERTHAS,
FARBES,
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A VERY LARGE STOCK
FROM AUCTION,
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.
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180 and 182
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FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS.
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
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MUSLINS
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A VERY LARGE STOCK,
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TABLE LINEN,
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SHIRT FRONTS,
RISTORI APRONS, very cheap;
WHITE QUILTS, &c., &c.
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100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice New Orleans Molasses;
10 bbls Proctor & Gamble's doubleextra Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice Syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.
FOR SALE BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,
THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,
Always on hand and for sale by
WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BUTTER.
10 CHEESE BOXES
PRIME ROLL BUTTER,
RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Sought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl8-nod

NEW ORLEANS
Sugars and Molasses.
349 hhds Sugar, fully Fair to Choice;
611 bbls Molasses, Fair to Strictly Choice;
178 half bbls Molasses, Prime to Strictly Choice,
To arrive by the following Steamers:
Yorktown, R. R. Hudson, Sherman, Westmoreland, Argosy, Mary Savage, Swallow,
Which we will offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES, on resumption of navigation.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.
NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839, DUE JULY

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NEW BILLIARD HALL.—The long established Billiard Rooms in Franklin Hall, on Fifth street, will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) night. Mr. Ludwig, the proprietor, has leased the handsome second story room in the new iron-front Maithy Building, nearly opposite to his present place, which he has fitted up for his business, and where he will open sometime next week, to receive his patrons and friends.

A HAPPY UNION.—We noticed a few weeks ago the arrival of Mr. George Russell, from the Nevada silver mines, in this city—his former place of residence. We now learn that he has left the order of Benedicts by taking a bride to share with him his fortune in his far western home. Yesterday afternoon he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Mattie A. Marchand, daughter of John Allen, Esq., East Liberty. The happy couple departed last night for New York to take the steamer for California. We wish them a pleasant journey and join with their friends in the hope that their career may prove a silvery one.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN GREENE COUNTY.—The following officers were installed last week in Vigilant Lodge, I. O. G. T., at Waynesburg, Greene county: W. C. T., A. C. Smalley; W. V. T., Miss Lizzie Gray; W. S., Will N. Bailey; W. A. S., John M. Wiley; R. H. S., Mrs. E. A. Sayers; L. H. S., Mrs. Mary Yonker; W. C. Rep., John McIntyre; W. F. S., Wm. Bailey, Sr.; W. T., Miss Mary C. Flenniken; W. M., Wm. I. Roberts; W. D. M., Miss Lide Hays; W. I. G., Miss Osee Wallace; W. O. G., William Ogden; P. W. C. T., D. W. Kennedy. The Lodge has fitted it up a handsome hall in Watson's Building and moves nobly on in its good work. Its numbers now nearly two hundred members.

THE LENTEN SEASON.—Day before yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the commencement of the season of Lent, being forty days preceding Easter. The Lenten season is religiously kept by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches all over the world, the former setting apart certain days only on which meats can be partaken of, while the latter denomination more or less abstain from the same usage. One object of the observance of Lent is relieving the mind from all frivolous amusements and vain display of all kinds, in subduing the appetite, and in every way to live a more spiritual life, and at the same time be not lacking in giving alms to the poor and needy.

Popular Readings and Recitations.

Mr. N. B. Crysler, the distinguished elocutionist, whose readings and recitations we have heretofore alluded to, will give an entertainment this evening, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College. The programme of readings and recitations for this evening will embrace popular selections from the works of distinguished poets and authors, including Poe's "Raven," Ferguson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," Saxe's "Proud Miss McBride," Buchanan Read's "Sheridan's Ride," and Willis's "David's Lament Over Absalom." Mr. Crysler is a very entertaining reader, and no one who attend will fail to regard the entertainment. The price of admission will be fifty cents.

Fatal Accident Near Noblestown.

Mr. Pollock, an old citizen of this county, residing in the vicinity of Noblestown, met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon last, which resulted fatally. It appears that he was driving a team of oxen, hauling a wagon on the side of a hill, when one of the oxen fell or slid down into the creek below. Mr. Pollock, in attempting to extricate the animal, was struck on the head with the sled, fracturing his skull. Dr. Johnston was immediately summoned, but notwithstanding efforts to save life, Mr. Pollock expired in a short time after the accident.

Relief of the Poor.

Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary of the "Pittsburgh Association for the relief of the Poor," gratefully acknowledges a donation, handed to Miss Denny, of twenty dollars from the young masters and misses, also a donation of one hundred and five dollars from the young ladies and gentlemen of the Monongahela House; these sums being the proceeds of tableaux gotten up by them to aid the Association in its work among the poor. When the pleasures and amusements of the young are made subservient to the cause of suffering humanity, they cannot fail to afford great happiness, and are worthy of commendation. Never since this Association was formed has it found so much to do as this winter. Not alone in the homes of the improvident and reckless is the gaunt hand of want seen, but also in the abodes of furniture, bedding, household utensils, and even clothing, and bearing them away to receive the miserable pittance of the pawnbroker, but in homes possessing the comforts and refinements of plenty, by persons possessing independence and self-reliance are by adverse circumstances, reluctantly compelled to pawn these necessary articles of household comforts, and even then to ask the aid of the Association to sustain life till the "silver lining" of clouds shall be chased away by the sunshine of "better times." While we thank these masters and misses, ladies and gentleman, for their generous effort in our behalf, we ask all who can to come to our aid in this work of relieving the poor.

THE sum of twenty-five dollars is acknowledged as a donation to the Ladies Relief Society of Allegheny City from the Union Skating Park. MRS. R. W. POINDEXTER, Sec'y.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were entered on record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Wednesday, February 26th, 1868:

Adam Wolf to Joseph Wolf, February 25th, one tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 9 acres, 5 rods and 20 perches. $1,875
George Rieha ds to J. Grosvenor Davis, February 1, 1868, lots Nos. 5 and 6 in Nicholson's plan of lots on Aurelia street, East Liberty. 900
Thomas Ewing, Master, to George Richard, deed in partition, June 20, 1866, the above described property. 955
Leonard Walter to George Deiming, January 4, 1868, lot No. 2 in Lot No. 20 in the plan of lots, on Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. 900
John Dougherty to Wm. Stewart, May 30, 1867, lot No 2 in Taggart's plan of lots, on Taggart street, Manchester, 20 by 100 feet. 275
James McKain to Wm. Stewart, August 28, 1867, lot No. 3 in McKain & Stewart's plan of lots in McClure township, on shady avenue, 20 by 84 feet. 300
John Chrosser to Ellas H. Council, February 17, 1868, lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, on sheffield street, 20 by 185 feet. 1,200
John Stoeffel to Chas. Knoderer, October 17, 1867, lot in Birmingham, fronting on Cedar Avenue, 50x200 feet. 750
Conrad Berlinger to Chas. Knoderer, March 25, 1866, lot in Ohio township, 50x200 feet. 750
P. S. Breckenridge to Rachel Byers, November 4, 1867, lot in Valley Mount, Harrison township, 56x115 feet. 300
Wm. Ray to John Schultz, February 19, 1868, lot in Ross township, 50x115 feet. 400
Wm. Ray to John Schultz, February 19, 1868, tract of land called "Mt. Peltier," in Ross township, containing 21 acres; also, two lots Third ward, Allegheny, 1 and 18, on Sycamore street, 40x100 feet. 9,000
W. C. Addington to Adam Miller and Adam Christ, February 18, 1868, three lots on Third street, Manchester, 20 by 100 feet each, in Darlington's plan of lots, 59½ by 104 feet. 2,925
John Schultz to Wm. Ray, February 20, 1868, lot on Beaver street, Sewickley, Allegheny, 40 by 72 feet; buildings, &c. 12,000
Elizabeth F. Denny to David Dunn, February 25, 1868, lots Nos 50 and 51 in Denny's plan of lots, Pitt township, 45 feet 7 inches by 87 feet 4 inches, and all to and from Water street. 494
John G. Hubbard to Andrew Wilson, February 20 1868, lot in Collins township, on Mill street, 30 by 120 feet. 425
James C. Cumming to John Rodgers, February 26, 1868, lot No. 21 in Sarah Ann Buchanan's plan of lots, on Fifth avenue, 20 by 79 feet, buildings, &c. 8,300
Christina Kopp to Augustus Becker, January 24, 1868, lot on Chestnut street, Allegheny City, 25 feet, &c. 3,000
Jacob Wolfman to Andrew Clackner, February 22, 1868, lot on Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, 24 by 70 feet. 3,500
Wm. A. Craig to Andrew Watson, February 15, 1868, lots Nos. 25 and 26 in plan of town laid out by Overseers of the Poor of Pittsburgh, on Sedgwick street, Second ward, Allegheny City, as by 150 feet, buildings, &c. 5,650

Police Intelligence.

THURSDAY, February 27.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED LARCENY BY BAILEE.

A one-armed soldier named Cotter was before Mayor Drum yesterday on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by a man named Smith. It appears that Smith empowered Cotter to collect a bill of seventy-five dollars from H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., the latter paying the money to Cotter, which, it is stated, became slightly intoxicated, and while in that condition lost twenty dollars of the money. Cotter was preferred by Mr. Smith, with a view of recovering his money. Cotter was held for a hearing tomorrow.

WIFE BEATING.

Patrick McCann, a shoemaker, residing on Third street, Third Ward, Allegheny, was arrested by officers Shaffer and Brown, charged with beating and abusing his wife while under the influence of liquor. He was discharged upon the payment of fine and costs.

AN UNCALLED FOR ASSAULT.

Two men named Irwin Ecky and John Heldoffer, were arrested for disorderly conduct. It is alleged that Ecky and Heldoffer, while partially under the influence of liquor, attacked three persons, who were engaged in conversation on Lacock street, Ecky striking one of them—John Holders—with a pop bottle, the fracturing his head severely. The accused had a hearing before Mayor Drum, when each was fined ten dollars and costs, and failing to offer five dollars and costs, upon the payment of which they were discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A SERIES OF CHARGES.

A. Burkhardt, keeper of a trimming store on Wylie street, appeared at the office of this Alderman yesterday, and entered three suits. He made information against Mrs. Barbara Moore, residing on Colford avenue, for larceny; against her husband John Moore, for felonious assault and battery; and against Matthew Manees and wife, for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. The defendants in the information are as follows: Yesterday evening Mrs. Mooney came to his store ostensibly to make some purchases, and when she had gone he missed a white and a black shawl. The latter, which she had not purchased, and which, together, were worth fifteen dollars, was found in a bureau drawer, went to her house yesterday to see about the matter, which he went upon by John Mooney and severely beaten with a poker. He also charged with the theft that the shawls in question had been deposited at the house of Manees, and that the latter's wife went there to get them. All knowledge of the articles was denied by the Manees, but a search revealed them in a bureau drawer, but the defendants were discharged on bail required for a hearing this morning. The two women were committed to jail, the men failed to get security and were committed to jail.

Before Alderman Strain.

CHARGE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Hester Dence appeared yesterday and entered a cross suit against A. Burkhardt, the party who preferred the several charges before Alderman McMasters, charging him with adultery, alleged to have been committed with Mrs. Mooney last spring. Mrs. Mooney also preferred a similar charge against the same defendant, alleging that he had committed the same offense on one May 1st years last fall. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing, this morning, on both charges.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Joseph Sway, a resident of the Tenth ward, made information against the keeper of an eating saloon in the Diamond, charging him with passing counterfeit money. It appears that the defendant went to the saloon and gave in payment for something obtained there a genuine national bank note, and obtained there a genuine national bank note, and received in change a value of twenty dollars and received in change a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Highland Bank of Newburgh, New York. A warrant was issued.

Before Alderman Humbert.

RETAINING DRIFT WOOD.

Henry Brown entered suit yesterday against one Wm. Jackson, for larceny by bailee. The defendant is charged with having caught and retained certain property belonging to the prosecutor, and refused to give it up. The case was held for a hearing.

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The Council Delegation from Duquesne Borough—The Pleasant Valley Railway Company—Improvement of the Council Chambers—Street Improvements—The Duty of Viewers—Representation in Councils—Resolutions of Condolence Relative to the Death of General Robinson—The Condition of the Public Gas Lamps—Printing of the Council Proceedings—Reports of Committees—The Grading of Chestnut Street, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City, was held on Thursday evening, February 27th, 1868.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER - - - - - *President.*
DAVID MACFERRON - - - - - *Clerk.*

Council was convened at half-past seven o'clock by the President.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs. Black, Brown, Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Motheral, Myler, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, A. D. Smith, William Smith, Weise, Wetzach and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

ANNEXATION OF DUQUESNE BOROUGH.

Mr. BROWN read an extract from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Councils of the borough of Duquesne, held February 25, 1868, at which a resolution consenting to the annexation of the borough to Allegheny was passed, and the following persons selected to represent the borough in Allegheny Councils:

Select Council—Messrs. James Callory, John Jahn and Wm. Krebs.

Common Council—Messrs. G. P. Wilhelm, Andrew Lyon and Wm. Saints.

Mr. HALL thought that before any action was taken in the matter it might be well to hear the report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Council of the borough of Duquesne.

The PRESIDENT decided that such would be the proper course.

Mr. HALL then read the report of the committee, which recommended that the borough should be consolidated with Allegheny. The following preamble and resolutions were appended to the report:

WHEREAS, An act entitled "An act annexing the borough of Manchester to Allegheny city," approved the twelfth day of March, A. D., 1867, provides that the city of Allegheny shall have power to extend her northern boundaries by a direct line from the north of intersection with the northern boundary of the borough of Duquesne, that will take in the water works of the said city of Allegheny, and from the said point of intersection to the eastern terminus of the line of the northern boundary of Duquesne, whenever the Councils of the said borough of Duquesne shall consent to the extension of said boundary line; and

WHEREAS, The Council of said borough has given its consent to the extension of the boundary line of the city, as provided for in said act, and have given duly authenticated notice of their action to the Councils; therefore be it

Resolved, That the boundaries of the city of Allegheny be and they are hereby extended so as to embrace the borough of Duquesne, now constituting and forming the borough of Duquesne.

The report was accepted and the preamble and resolutions read three times and adopted.

The gentlemen designated in the report as members of Select Council were invited to take seats.

THE RULES OF COUNCILS.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Committee appointed to modify the Rules of Council, presented a printed report containing a number of proposed changes and additions, and concluding by recommending that two hundred copies be printed for the use of Council. The Committee also recommended that two pages be employed, one in the Select and the other in the Common Council Chamber in order to further the transaction of business, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per annum each. The report, after some trifling alterations, was adopted. Common Council nonconcurred so far as regarded the employment of pages. Select Council receded and concurred.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. MYLER presented a communication from the officers of the Allegheny City and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, accepting the conditions proposed by Councils. The communication was received.

REPAIRS TO STREETS.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented a petition from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, asking for a revision of the matter of the assessing the company with damages for the opening of Washington street.

Mr. MYLER presented the report of the Board of Viewers on the opening of said street. The communication and report were referred to the Committee on Streets.

THE DUTY OF VIEWERS.

Mr. WEISE presented an ordinance from the Committee on Ordinances providing that hereafter it shall be the duty of viewers appointed to assess and apportion damages and benefits for street improvements, after the completion of their report, and before laying the same before Councils, to give personal notice to all parties interested, appointing a certain day and hour for meeting the assessors and hear any complaints from parties interested. Said ordinance was read three times and finally passed.

Common Council concurred.

Mr. MYLER, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of that body, from which we extract the following:

Petition for opening Sedgwick street. Prayer of petitioners granted.

In the matter of a petition for widening Pitt alley to forty feet, the Committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Councils of the 13th instant, on the report of the viewers on the widening of Pitt alley, be and it is hereby reconsidered, and said report is hereby received and ordered to be filed.

Petition of Mrs. Margaret Fish for exoneration from paying sewerage tax. The Committee report favorably.

Petition of Joseph Woods for appointment of Assistant Inspector of Sewers. Petitioning, laying at present filed, the Committee report adversely.

In the matter of paving Center, Hamilton, Fayette and Meadow streets, the Committee submit report an ordinance providing for the same.

Petition for paving Spring Garden Plankroad. Not granted.

In the matter of Poplar street, the Committee report favorable of the grade of said street.

Relative to the regrading and paving of Young's alley, the Committee submitted a profile of the proposed grade, and an ordinance providing for the regrading and paving of the alley.

Relative to change of grade of streets the Committee submit the following:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to prepare a bill and submit it at the next meeting of Councils, to provide for the amount of damages occasioned by changes in street grades to be awarded to property holders benefited by the same.

In the matter of the petition of property owners on Chestnut street, for condemnation from the regrading of said street, the Committee report a resolution adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, and submit a bill providing for the condemnation, with the collection of amounts.

REMOVAL OF TOLL GATES.

Mr. MYLER called up the proposed act for the removal of toll gates without the city limits, which was approved and the Clerks of Councils instructed to transmit it to Harrisburg.

REPAVING OF YOUNG'S ALLEY.

The petition for regrading and paving of Young's alley was discussed, after which it was referred back to the Committee on Streets.

ASSESSMENTS FOR DAMAGES.

A resolution instructing the City Solicitor to prepare a bill in reference to assessments for damages was adopted.

PAVING OF FAYETTE STREET.

The ordinance, providing for the grading and paving of Fayette street was taken up, when

Mr. MYLER stated that it was contemplated by the Committee to grade Fayette street its entire length, but only to pave it from Bidwell to Fulton street the present season. The ordinance was finally referred back to the Committee for alteration and amendment.

The ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Young's alley, Hamlin, Center and Perry streets was read three times and finally passed.

WIDENING OF PITT ALLEY.

The ordinance providing for the widening of Pitt alley was taken up.

Mr. A. D. SMITH stated that remonstrances against the widening of the alley had been presented, and moved that further action on the ordinance be postponed for the present.

Mr. MYLER moved that the ordinance providing for the widening of Sedgwick and also in reference to Poplar street be referred back to the Committee. Adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

Mr. HALL presented the report of the Committee on City Property, in reference to the proposed improvement of the Council Chambers. The report recommended that a gallery be erected in the Common Council Chamber, with an entrance from the third story, and that the portion now appropriated to the use of the spectators be used by the Controller as a private office. The matter was discussed for some time, and a vote being taken on the recommendation was lost.

The resolution authoring the construction of false ceilings in the Council Chambers was adopted.

OPENING OF LOCUST STREET.

Mr. MYLER presented the report of the viewers on the opening of Locust street, and moved that it be referred back to the Committee for amendments. Adopted.

THE DEATH OF GEN. ROBINSON.

Mr. MYLER announced the death of Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr., and stated that contrary to the usual custom a number of members had prepared resolutions of respect, and he therefore moved that a committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common Council be appointed to report suitable resolutions. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Myler and Brown appointed on part of Select Council, Common Council subsequently acted and appointed Messrs. McNeil, Fleming and Warner.

COMMON COUNCIL.

JOHN S. SLAGLE - - - - - *President.*
ROBERT DILWORTH - - - - - *Clerk.*

Members Present—Messrs. Brown, Blair, Comley, Clark, Cutler, Dunham, Eyster, Fleming, Geyer, Hanna, Hastings, Hochuly, Kennedy, Kunkle, Lindsay, Ley, Megraw, Mayer, McDonald, McNeil, Ober, Reed, Richardson, Tate, Voegtly, White, Warner and President Slagle.

The minutes of the last special meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MEGRAW presented a petition from the residents of Liberty and Washington streets, praying Councils to have a sewer erected to drain Liberty street. On motion, the petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition from the citizens of the First ward, residing on Lacock street, asking for the removal of the track of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway to the center of said street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Street Railways.

Mr. KENNEDY, a petition from the citizens of the Fifth ward, asking for the laying of a water pipe on Laurel alley. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. MCDONALD, a petition from the citizens of the Second ward asking for the erection of a gas lamp at the corner of Taylor avenue and Magee alley. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. OBER, a petition from the citizens of the Third and Seventh wards praying Councils to open Perry street from its present terminus to the Troy Hill road. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. KUNKLE, a petition from property holders on Cedar alley, asking for the laying of a water pipe on that alley. Referred to the Committee on Water.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WHITE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to have stone foot crossings laid across Pulaski and Franklin streets, on Beaver street, and also to put in an iron culvert across Beaver avenue at Washington street.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE ENGINES.

Mr. MEGRAW presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, as follows:

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Engines would respectfully report that in accordance with the ordinances of Councils they had printed the two ordinances relating to the Fire Department; copies of which have been sent to each member of Council.

We considered the petition and accompanying ordinance of the Citizens, which was referred to us, and would report adversely to granting the prayer of the petitioners, but would urge the adoption of the ordinance presented by your Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN MEGRAW,
CHARLES CUTLER,
WM. KUNKLE,
O. PHILLIPS,
ALEX. PATTERSON,
Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. MCDONALD presented the report of the Committee on Gas, accompanying with it the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to place ten lamps on the Spring Garden Plankroad in which facilities as may be designated by the Council delegation from the fourth ward.

On motion, the report was accepted and the resolution adopted:

KEEPING THE GAS LAMPS IN ORDER.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Police, made a statement in regard to the keeping of the gas lamps in order. Owing to the fact that gas lamps were frozen, the police were not provided with the means of putting them in order again. A conference meeting was then held by the Committee on Gas and Police, when it was resolved that when any lamps got out of order the expense of placing them again in order would be placed on the Committee on Gas.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. WARNER presented the report of the Committee on Printing as follows:

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report the following resolution to contract with City Official Printing, and the Daily Commercial newspaper to supply the Councils of this city with one hundred copies of a record, containing all the proceedings of each meeting of Councils, at the price that such a record would be of advantage not only to the members of Councils and city officers, but would offer the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with the COMMERCIAL to furnish one hundred copies of a record containing all the proceedings of the meetings of Councils held during the ensuing year, for the sum of two thousand dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. SMITH,
G. WETACH,
WM. MOTHERAL,
HENRY W. BIDDLE,
R. T. WHITE,
ELI K. PRICHARDS JR.,
GEORGE OBER.
Committee.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS, the report was accepted and both resolutions adopted.

THE DUQUESNE BOROUGH DELEGATION.

The report of the Committee on Annexation of Duquesne Borough was taken up, and after some discussion, the action of Select Council was concurred in.

Mr. MCNEILL then moved that a committee be appointed to invite the members of Common Council from Duquesne Borough to take their seats in Council until they are duly qualified. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. McNeill, Warner and Tate appointed as said Committee.

The Committee retired and returned in a few moments, and escorted two of the members, Messrs. Saints and Wilhelm—to seats, the other gentleman, Mr. Lyon, not being present.

Mr. CUTLER moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Mayor and to conduct him into the Council Chamber to swear the members of Council elect into office.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Cutler, Kunkle and Hastings were appointed as said committee.

The committee retired and in a few moments returned and escorted His Honor, Mayor Drum, into the Council Chamber.

Mr. WILHELM, one of the members elect, declined to be sworn in at present on the grounds referred to in the letter of Burgess Moul, and thought that all the members could as well be sworn in at the next meeting.

Mr. SAINTS, another of the members elect, said he did not see why they should not be sworn in at once.

On motion, then, the Mayor was requested to swear in those who so desired.

Mr. SAINTS, at his request, then took the oath of office prescribed by Mayor Drum, and was assigned a seat.

THE GRADING OF CHESTNUT STREET.

The report of the Street Committee was then taken up.

Mr. CUTLER moved to concur with the action of Select Council in all except the third resolution, relative to the payment for the grading and paving of Chestnut street, in which he moved to non-concur.

Mr. HANNA asked the gentleman's reason for objecting to that resolution.

Mr. CUTLER said that the objection was that the grade had been established by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it was suggested to compel the citizens to pay for it.

Mr. HANNA said that the grade had been given by the City Engineer, and that the Railroad Company have graded and paved the road in accordance with the instructions from Councils, and that the assessments were made for the reason that a portion of the street had to be cut down.

Mr. SLAGLE (Mr. MCNEIL in the chair) said he did not want to call in question the veracity of any member of the Street Committee, but the gentleman's statement is mistaken. The railroad company had not done their duty, and at the time that grading and paving was done, there was no legal authority for doing it, and not until a year had passed after the work was done that the assessments were made. There was a blunder on the part of Councils in regard to the matter, and it would be unjust to make the citizens pay for it. He believed that if Councils insisted upon the payment of the money, the matter would be contested in the courts. He was therefore opposed to the adoption of the resolution in question.

Mr. HANNA said that the railway company had made no blunder, and if there was a blunder it was on the part of the city, and the latter could not make the railroad company pay for it.

Mr. SLAGLE said he did not wish the railway company to pay for it. Every one of the citizens who is now assessed, signed a petition which was presented to Councils, protesting against the grading and paving of the street. There was no contract made for the work, and no authority for doing it.

Mr. KUNKLE wished to know if the residents of that street paid for paving the street originally.

Mr. HANNA replied that the city had paid for the work originally.

Mr. CUTLER said the gentleman was mistaken—that the citizens had paid for it themselves.

Mr. HANNA said it made no difference, the grades of streets could be changed at the pleasure of Councils.

Mr. MCNEILL was opposed to making citizens pay for blunders of Councils.

Mr. MEGRAW was also opposed to making the citizens pay the assessments.

Mr. HASTINGS said he great injustice to make the citizens pay for it.

After some further discussion, the question was put on Mr. Cutler's motion. The yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Blair, Cutler, Comley, Clark, Eyster, Geyer, Hastings, Hochuly, Kennedy, Kunkle, Megraw, Mayer, McNeil, Ober, Reed, Richardson, Tate, Voegtly, Warner and President Slagle—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Dunham, Fleming, Hanna, Lindsay, McDonald and White—6. So the motion was adopted.

CONCURRENCES.

Common Council concurred with the action of Select Council in referring the report of the Committee on Common Grounds back to the committee for amendment.

Common Council concurred with Select Council in relation to the report of the Committee on City Property.

Common Council concurred with Select Council in amending the first section of the ordinance creating the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in placing the number of hose directors at seven instead of four.

On motion, Council adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

The case of Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., action to recover the value of 5,393½ gallons of crude oil, which was taken up on Wednesday, closed yesterday and was submitted to the jury. No verdict had been rendered at adjournment of Court.

The next case taken up was that of Essex Fulton vs. H. H. B. Thompson. The jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $484 40, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law reserved.

In the case of Marshall & Kerr vs. J. D. Ramaley, a rule was granted on defendant to show cause why judgment should not be entered in default of sufficient affidavit of defence.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Fort Pitt Coal Company vs. Christopher Kisling, which was submitted to the jury Wednesday, the jury remained out all night, but, failing to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

The case of Robert Long vs. John Brown, taken up on Wednesday, is still on trial. This is an action to recover damages sustained by the breaking down of a "wall" in a coal pit owned by plaintiff, located in Union township, in consequence of which the pit was flooded with water.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Upon the opening of court yesterday morning the case of the United States vs. twenty-six barrels of ale, the property of Michael Theiken, was taken up. This is a case of forfeiture, for the owner, as it is alleged, defrauded the Government by using false brands. Upon this allegation Theiken was tried upon an indictment at last term and was acquitted. The case is still on trial.

In the bankruptcy branch, the court ordered the final discharge of Lucien Scott, of Scranton, Luzerne county, petitioner in bankruptcy.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Japanese continue to perform their wonderful feats to large and delightful audiences. They give another performance this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—There is scarcely any diminution in the audiences at Logrenia's entertainments. A silver watch, twenty dollar gold piece, and ninety-eight other presents will be given away to-night.

MISS ELIZA NEWTON, a young and charming comedienne, will be the next star at the Opera House. She has an attractive repertory and will prove such an attraction as a performer as to fill the Opera House during her stay.

NED. O'BALDWIN, the Irish giant and "champion of the world," will give an exhibition at City Hall on Saturday evening. Ned, is a fine looking specimen of the *genus homo*, and the very reverse of what one would look for in a pugilist.

OLE BULL COMING.—The distinguished Norwegian, Ole Bull, whose fame as a violinist is greater than that of Paganini, will probably visit this city next week. Mr. Widdows, Ole Bull's business manager, arrived in the city last evening, with a view to making arrangements for one or two entertainments next week. It is hoped he may be successful, as there are thousands here now who did not have an opportunity of hearing the great violinist seventeen years ago, on the occasion of his last visit to this city.

ROBBERY IN ALLEGHENY.—A young man, an employee of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, was attacked by two men in front of the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, on Wednesday night, and robbed of his pocket-book and a gold chain. The villains fled, and have thus far eluded arrest.

Continued Success.

Dr. Aborn continues to treat diseases with remarkable success at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street.

The Great Cause

Of the popularity of WILSON'S PILLS is their singular efficacy in the cure of Dyspepsia and Billious complaints. Every one who has used them is loudly in their praise. They do the second emergency. Hence all the leading druggists in America find it necessary to keep them.

WHAT MAKES YOUR HAIR SO BEAUTIFUL? MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved *(new style)* Hair Restorative, of Pittsburg, and Wheeling. Price One Dollar. Every druggist sells it. WPM

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

In another column our readers will find the advertisement of Mr. John M. Tate, the well-known Plumber and Gas Fitter, of No. 227 Liberty street, Pittsburg, and No. 59 Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Tate is one of the most experienced and practical men in this line of business that we have among us. He employs only the most skilled workmen and he possesses such facilities as enable him to fulfill all orders promptly and with perfect satisfaction. Mr. Tate fits up houses with Gas, Hot and Cold Water, &c., and furnishes everything in this line. Both his stores are filled with a splendid stock, and persons in want will do well to our readers to remember Mr. Tate's address, as they may require the aid of a first-class plumber and gas fitter about the first of April. See his card in another column and cut it out for future reference.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Let Not Your Mind be Troubled,

Or your body become enfeebled by the pangs of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint; but on the first appearance of Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, or NEURALGIA PILL, be assured it speedily dislates the *nerve fluid*, and defeats these diseases. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 130 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Price, $1 00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

McClarret & McKennan, agents, Pittsburgh. eod

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases.

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

The Miserables of this Bright and Cheerful World are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment.

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that people the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, a NEW CREATURE of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies afflicted with indigestion have only to take a small dose of this purely vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part to another internally. Some times with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than all other quack medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a complete assortment for family use, and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - $5 to $8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC **Homœpathic Medicine Company,** Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, Alex. Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

PORTER—WILSON—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday evening, February 27th, 1868, by Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., Mr. WM. M. PORTER and Miss MARY B. WILSON, eldest daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIDDLE—CARSON—On Tuesday evening, February 25th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. G. Fergusson, assisted by Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., Mr. HENRY W. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, to Miss ANNIE E. CARSON, of McConnellsburg, Penna.

SCHWARTZ—NICHOLSON—On Thursday evening, 27th inst., by the Rev. E. B. Snyder, Mr. J. E. SCHWARTZ and Miss EMMA NICHOLSON.

RUSSELL—MARCHAND—On Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Jerry Black, by the Rev. Mr. John Gillespie, Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL, of Austin, State of Nevada, to Miss MATTIE A. MARCHAND, of East Liberty.

DIED:

ROBINSON—On Tuesday morning, February 25th, 1868, General WM. ROBINSON, Jr., in the forty-third year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1 Federal street, Allegheny city, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams!
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL.

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of *SEVEN-THIRTIES,* INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

**SEVEN